

Pacific PULP& PAPER Industry

Facts on CHLORINE ISPERSION

More than four years ago Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company made available to the paper industry a new and efficient method of introducing elemental

This method involves the production and use of chlorine dispersions in excess chlorine into the bleaching of pulp. of the solubility of chlorine in water, and the feeding of the unbroken dispersion

Since its introduction, this method has proved its value in actual service in a to pulp in multi-stage bleaching.

- number of mills. The following are its definite advantages: 1. It permits of chlorination in available plant equipment with no escape of
- 2. It requires only apparatus of simple construction using standard materials. chlorine gas when shallow open vessels are used.
- 3. It can be installed at low cost.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company retains exclusive licensing rights to this method in The United States.

*U. S. Patent 1,971,241 dated August 21, 1934. Also fully protected in twelve foreign countries.

Our technical experts are immediately available to help fit our products to your particular requirements, and we will gladly cooperate with mills who desire to use our Chlorine Dispersion method. Why not consult us?



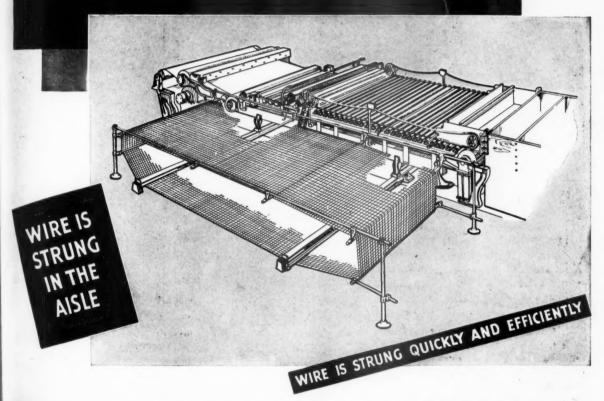
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF WASHINGTON Tacoma, Washington

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IMPROVED BELOIT REMOVABLE FOURDRINIER

PATENTE



LOOK AT THESE ADVANTAGES

- 1 Wire strung in aisle (while machine is in operation, if desired.)
- 2 Remover beams installed, and Fourdrinier, including couch and breast roll, rolled out into wire loop, by power. Remover beams handled in and out mechanically.
- 3 Wire tightened into operating position, then Fourdrinier is moved back into position.
- 4 Fourdrinier pit can be washed out while wire is being installed.
- 5 Safest-most convenient-quickest method of installing Fourdrinier wire.

RELOIT IPON WORKS . RELOIT. WISCONSIN

THE BELOIT WAY



IS THE MODERN WAY

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Machine efficiency is something no manufacturer can afford to let remain static. To let well enough alone is to fall behind; to steadily improve the product is to keep one's position among the leaders.

Herein lies the principal reason for the popularity of Black-Clawson-Shartle products. Purchasers of Tugboat Annies, Rotobeaters, Jordans, B-C Fourdriniers, cylinder machine wet-ends, etc., expect to get the absolute latest in mill equipment. And because it is the B-C-S policy to keep efficiency "going up," they do get it.

BLACK-CLAWSON and SHARTLE BROS.

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10 YEARS AGO IN PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY EPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1927

'QUALITY MARKET': P. & P. I. Gets Surveyed . . Beer Brew to Pulp Mill Warmth Brings West a Norseman.. Newsprint Helps a Pie Chart

Norseman Treks to Warmer West:

From St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., Quebec, came Sigurd Norman to the Coast in '27. He had been appointed

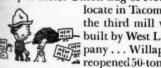


engineer of Northwestern Pulp and Paper at Tacoma. In Pulp for September he outlined the West's "tremendous advantages" over Eastern pulp and paper regions: cheaper building costs because we have no -30° winters requiring expensive construction; saving in steam for the same reason; cheap lumber, making wood construc-

tion possible in many cases. In wood supply, Norman saw great advantages in the West. Some Eastern mills at that time had to pay a minimum of \$30 for wood per ton of pulp, a price far above Coast figures.

Boom Again:

News of new building in September and October '27 filled many of Pulp's pages. Old-timers will remember many of these: Union Bag of New York had decided to



locate in Tacoma . . . At Grays Harbor the third mill was in prospect, to be built by West Lumber and Pulp Company . . . Willapa Pulp & Paper Mills' reopened 50-ton sulphate mill brought

Willapa Harbor, Washington, into the list of potential producing territories, and at Tumwater, on the old site of the Olympia ("it's the water") brewery, was the new mill of Tumwater Paper Mills Company ... Kelso Paper Company was talking construction of a 20-ton plant at Kelso, Washington . . . Blake, Moffitt & Towne, pioneer paper jobbers, were expanding in all directions: they opened a new, up-to-date building in Sacramento, took over the Rodgers Paper Co. of Salem, Oregon, and became first wholesalers in Idaho when they established a branch office in Boise. "Expansion" was a keynote in '27.



And Today . . .

"There is perhaps no one industry in the United States . . . at present . . . that offers a more valuable market for the sale of equipment and supplies than the American Pulp and Paper Industry. A brand new era in the production of their products is at hand . . . The constant demand ... is for new and more efficient machines and for supplies which help produce a better product or a standard product more economically. This makes the industry one of the greatest quality markets in the country . . . Firms selling to paper manufacturers must remember, however, that they are decidedly scientific buyers and are primarily interested in quality and service ..."-from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Basic Industry Survey of the Pulp and Paper Industry, released August, 1937. All these statements were as true of the Western Industry ten years ago as they are today. Hats off!

News About Newsprint:

Charts of U.S. newsprint consumption compared to U.S. production since 1913 look like a jagged piece of pie:



consumption climbing and production falling. Pulp therefore made big news ten years ago out of doubled capacity for Washington Pulp and Paper Corporation's Port Angeles mill. Only new newsprint mill built (1920) in the U. S. for some years, in 1927 the doubling of capacity involved an additional investment "running," as Pulp said,

"into the millions." . . . But today less than one-fourth the U.S. newsprint demand is supplied by domestic mills.

"Schedule of Continuous Improvement":

"... This makes the Industry one of the greatest quality markets in the country, especially for those manufacturers equipped and willing to cooperate with the paper makers in a schedule of continuous

improvement," says the Survey quoted above. Great Western realized this in its pioneer days. From the beginning Great Western has supplied highest grade chemicals-Chlorine, Ammonia, Zinc Hydrosulphite. And Great Western's Research Laboratories have continuously worked during the last decade on processes for improving paper making-with such notable contributions as Chloramines and the Hypochlorous Acid Process. To make such contributions will always be a part of Great Western's efforts to serve the Industry.

GREAT WESTERN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.



9 MAIN STREET, SAN FRANCISCO PLANT: PITTSBURG, CALIFORNIA NEW YORK SEATTLE LOS ANGELES

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for WOOD PULP and PAPER



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OCTOBER • 1937 Vol. 11 . No. 10

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Bellingham Construction Ahead of Schedule

Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company Plans to Have 125-Ton Unit Operating in March, 1938

Construction work on the new un-bleached sulphite pulp mill of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Bell-ingham which will produce 125 tons per day, is ahead of schedule as this issue goes to press. Under the supervision of goes to press. Under the supervision of Cavin, Marshall & Barr, consulting engi-neers, who also designed the plant, the preliminary construction steps are pro-

ceeding smoothly.

The panorama photograph was taken October 1st while the snapshots were made on October 7th, the swiftly moving

construction being obvious.

Three pile drivers are working three six hour shifts driving 4,300 forty-foot piles for building foundations and will have that part of the work done by November 3rd, according to the progress chart in engineer Harold D. Cavin's office. Two pile drivers are working on the 900-foot dock which is to be 80 feet in width. Prior to the driving of dock the 900-foot dock which is to be over each in width. Prior to the driving of dock piles dredging provided a channel 35 feet deep at low tide and 150 feet in width. The former depth was but 26 feet. Sand dredged from the channel was employed to fill the mill site. Over 1200 specially treated piles are being employed in the construction of the dock.

As will be noted from the pictures con-crete pouring was well under way on October 7th with foundations in for the acid accumulator, the acid plant and the

chipping plant building.

Steel work was scheduled to start October 11th and the new laboratory building of frame construction on a concrete foundation will be completed October 21st, ready for superintendent Erik Ek-holm and his staff to move in.

The progress made to date is all the

more noteworthy when it is recalled that the construction contract was not let until September 14th.

On the same day Walter DeLong, general operating manager of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, placed orders for the major portion of the equipment for the new mill which had been approved by President Ossian Anderson.

The Hesse-Ersted Iron Works of Port-land will supply most of the wood room equipment under the supervision of Guy Mitchell. This will include chip screens, hogs, knot saws and hand barkers. new Stetson-Ross cant barker will be added. There is a barker of this type now operating in the log breakdown mill supplying the present pulp mill. Two Sumner 84-inch direct connected chip-pers will be supplied by the Sumner Iron Works of Everett, Washington and will be driven by Westinghouse synchronous motors with Westinghouse controls.

A Nekoosa-Edwards rechipper will be used to reclaim oversized chips. An order has been placed for a Covel-Hanchett knife grinder 150 inches long.

Digesters are three in number, each 18 by 56 feet. The accumulator will be 32 feet in diameter. Digesters and accumulator will be lined by the Stebbins Engineering Corporation of Seattle. All Engineering Corporation of Seattle. All digesters fittings, valves, piping will be of ESCo stainless steel designed and cast the Electric Steel Foundry Company of Portland.

Blow pits, acid storage tanks, vomit stacks, stock lines and main sewer will be of wood stave construction and furnished by the National Tank & Pipe Company Portland. Digester instruments

be Foxboro.

The Electric Steel Foundry Company will also furnish the stainless steel blow pit drainer bottoms. These will be of 14 gauge stainless steel and are said to be the first bottoms of such heavy gauge.

The Improved Paper Machinery Corporation will supply twenty 14 plate flat screens with all bronze vats and Dunbar drives. They will also furnish two knotters all bronze fitted, and a 5 by 7 Impco vacuum washer which is to be used ahead of the hostory. of the knotters. There will also be two Impco 42 by 120 inch cylinder deckers after the flat screens. A Biffar refiner will be used to pulp the screenings

Conveyors are to be furnished by the Linkk-Belt Pacific Company. The two pulp drying machines, one for the new mill and one for the present unbleached sulphite pulp mill are of the fan type and will come from Svenska Flakfabriken in Stockholm, Sweden. The Karlstad The Karlstad Works are building the fourdriniers to go with the fan dryers. The machines will come complete with all ventilating equipment and the machine building has been specially designed to provide operating efficiency for this type of pulp

The J. O. Ross Engineering Corporation will install a constant temperature and humidity room in the new laboratory building. The G. D. Jenssen Company acid system will be employed together with the Chemipulp system. The C. C. Moore Company is to supply the boilers and all auxiliary power plant equipment.

Electric motors have been ordered from Fairbanks, Morse & Company.

The above list is not entirely complete but covers most of the major items of equipment purchased to date.

The former office building on the site is now occupied by Cavin, Marshall & Barr together with their staff of draftsmen, the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company's executive offices having been moved some time ago to the Herald Building in Bellingham. Schedules for delivery of supplies and equipment have been carefully worked out to permit com-pletion at the end of February and op-eration of the mill early in March of

next year.

Superintendents Pick Seattle For December Meeting

Plans Under Way for December 4th Gathering

Ray C. Onkels, chairman of the Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Association, and superintendent of the West-minster Paper Mills, New Westminster, B. C., announces the selection of Seattle for the Superintendent's Winter meeting. The date, Mr. Onkels says, is December

4th, Saturday, and the place is the New Washington Hotel.

To Revise Alaska Water Power Data

of the territory.

Mr. Onkels has appointed Thomas J. Mr. Onkels has appointed Inomas J.
Bannan as general chairman for the meeting. Mr. Bannan is vice-president of the
Western Gear Works and well known in
the industry on the Pacific Coast.

R. R. Rowe, water power engineer of Berkeley, California, has been engaged by the U. S. Forest Service to bring up to date bulletins and general informa-

to date bulletins and general informa-tion on the water power resources of Alaska, according to B. F. Heintzleman, Regional Forester. The purpose of this work is to further the industrial progress

The program committee is at work and plans to have papers and discussions on vital phases of operation and feels that the program as finally arranged will be highly approved by mill executives and

The round table discussions will again be a highlight of the Superintendents meeting in Seattle and the question box is already partially filled with problems to

be discussed.

New officers will be elected. Details of the program will appear in the November issue of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER IN-DUSTRY.

Beyerle With Lass at Santa Cruz

Carl Beyerle, formerly with the F. W. Carl Beyerle, formerly with the F. W. Leadbetter mills in the Pacific Northwest, has recently joined W. P. Lass & Company of Santa Cruz, California, manufacturers of fibre flower pots, milk bottles and other containers. The Lass company has installed a Claffin type refiner and a decker to improve its production for illigious. tion facilities.

Beck Dies From Accident. Sherman Injured

David C. Beck, Northwest representa-tive for the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, died October 6 from injuries received in an automobile accident on the Pacific highway, 20 miles north of Salem. He was on his way to attend a meeting of the Salem Trades and Labor Council. His funeral was held October 9, and was attended by many representatives of 00

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the pulp and paper industry.

John Sherman of Port Angeles, vicepresident of the union, was seriously injured in the same crash, but was expected to recover. Mrs. Sherman was badly hurt and Mrs. Beck received less serious in-

Columbia River **Digester Operating**

The new digester installed by the Columbia River Paper Mills at Vancouver, Washington, is now in operation, serving as an accumulator in the digester building. The digester previously used for this purpose, and released by construction of the new unit, went into produc-tion on the line on October 7th.

A minor fire recently occurred in a chip bin above the digesters, but was quickly controlled and did relatively little

Sumner Equipment For Fernandina

The Sumner Iron Works of Everett, Washington, is to supply the Fernandina Pulp & Paper Company, Fernandina, Florida, with two 84-inch chippers, three shaker type chip screens, 1 duplex chip duster and 1 hand barker.

CONSTRUCTION of the 125 tons per day unbleached sulphite pulp mill of the PUGET SOUND PULP & TIMBER COMPANY at Bellingham, Washington, looked like this on October 1st » » The LOG BREAKDOWN MILL, formerly the Morrison sawmill, now serving the 110 tons per day unbleached sulphite pulp mill, but which will also supply wood for the new unit when completed, is shown in No. 1; No. 2 is the new WOOD CLEANING building; No. 3, foundations for the new CHIPPING PLANT; No. 4, ACID PLANT and ACCUMULATOR foundations; No. 5, DIGESTER BUILDING foundations; No. 6, the 900 foot dock goes in here.



OCTOBER • 1937

M. D. Tissue Now 100% Bleached Kraft

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According to Paul J. Herb, vice-president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Paper Mills in Bellingham, their famous brand of toilet tissue, "M.D.," is now made entirely of bleached kraft

Up until the last week in September M.D. tissue was made of Pacific Coast bleached sulphite pulp. Now it is made of Pacific Coast bleached kraft pulp produced by the St. Regis Kraft Company of Tacoma, Washington. Tissue made of the bleached kraft is twice as strong and equal in softness to that made of the bleached sulphite according to tests by the Pacific Coast Paper Mills.

Bleached kraft is also being employed

Bleached kraft is also being employed in the company's dispenser paper nap-kins where strength is essential. As Mr. Herb points out when a dispenser is filled with ordinary napkins the first ones are usually torn. Extra strength of the bleached kraft napkin reduces this waste.

M.D. toilet tissue is steadly gaining in sales volume throughout the western part of the United States the growth being attributed to the quality of the product and the intensive advertising and sales promotion campaign carried on by the Pacific Coast paper mills.

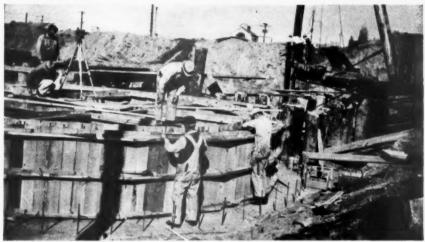
R. B. Wolf Returns From Abroad

Robert Wolf, pulp division manager for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., arrived in New York Oct. 7 after an extended tour of pulp producing countries in Europe. He is expected back in Longview about November 1st.

W. Namer Kellin left Longview Oct. 7

W. Norman Kelly left Longview Oct. 7 for a week's trip to San Francisco, about the same time that Ray Hatch, research director, returned from a California vacation. D. K. McBain, resident engineer, also came back on the job that week, following a vacation spent doing a bit of carpentering on his new home.





THE NEW MACHINE ROOM building is under way at No. 7; No. 8 is the new LABORATORY which will be completed October 21st; in No. 8 is shown the PACIFIC COAST PAPER MILLS, manufacturers of the well known "M.D." brand of toilet tissue » » » ABOVE are two pictures taken October 7th, the top one showing the specially treated piles being driven for the new dock, 900 feet long and 80 feet wide; below the forms for the concrete accumulator building foundation which had already been poured.



TAPPI Sees Felt Making— Hears About Cost Accounting

More Than 80 Attend First Dinner Meeting of 1937-1938 Schedule at Everett, October 5th-Next Meeting Nov. 9th at Port Angeles

The first of the 1937-1938 scheduled dinner meetings of the Pacific Section of TAPPI, was held Tuesday, October 5th, at the Hotel Monte Cristo in Everett Washington. More than 80 men attended the dinner to see the Albany Felt Com-pany's sound moving picture, "The Art of Felt Making," and to hear Paul of Felt Making," and to hear Paul Miescke talk on "Cost Accounting for the Pulp Mill."

Attendance was not limited to men in the mills in Everett as will be noted by reference to the list of those who were present. Members of TAPPI and visitors came from Vancouver on the North, Portland and Camas on the South, the Olympic Peninsula on the West and from Three Rivers, Quebec, on the East.

N. W. Coster, technical director of the Soundview Pulp Company and vice-chair-man of the Pacific Section, made arrangements for the meeting and presided at the dinner.

Starting at noon with an unofficial luncheon the visitors divided into three groups for visits to the mills of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, the Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and the Soundview Pulp Com-

At Everett, John Shedd, chief chemist, took charge of the tour through the mill. The visitors here were surprised and impressed with the size and completeness of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company's converting plant which produces a great variety of products including school and office supplies. Upon leaving they were presented with Li-Rite coil wire bound pocket notebooks, a comparative new product of Everett's, which has attained a broad market since introduced a few years ago.

The group visiting the Soundview Pulp Company's bleached sulphite pulp mill were conducted by G. J. Armbruster, general superintendent, N. W. Coster, technical director and S. A. Salmonson, assistant superintendent. This was the first time most of the visitors had seen Soundview's two new and modern pulp reduc-ing units which brought the mill up to around 500 tons of bleached sulphite pulp per day.

At the Weyerhaeuser Timber Com-pany's Pulp Division unbleached sulphite pulp mill, technical director Jerry Alcorn took charge of the visitors, show-ing them the many unusual and interesting features of design and construction. James Fraser, superintendent, also took part in the tour taking some of the quespart in the tour taking some or the question answering off Jerry Alcorn's shoulders. Lee Hill, plant enginer, explained the construction work in progress which embraces the installation of an additional boiler, the enlargement of hogged fuel storage facilities and the building of the necessary new conveyors.

After the mill visits much pulp and paper was made before dinner time.

Vice-chairman Coster welcomed the men to Everett and introduced George H. Mc-Gregor, chairman of the Pacific Section of TAPPI and technical director of the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Longview. Mr. McGregor spoke on the intention of the officers to broaden the programs of the dinner meetings through speakers on subjects not strictly technical closely ellied as the strictly technical closely allied to the work of all men in the industry such as cost accounting, labor relations and socost accounting, labor relations and so-cial security. A number of prominent guests were introduced and C. H. Skel-ton, of the Consolidated Paper Company of Three Rivers, Quebec, was called on by Mr. Coster. Mr. Skelton who flew to the Coast on business, was the guest of W. T. Webster, general superintendent of the St. Regis Kraft Company, Tacoma, Washington. Washington.

The Albany Felt Company's highly interesting and informative sound motion picture, "The Art of Felt Making," was shown and made a hit with the men presshown and made a hit with the men present. A description of this constructive work by Albany Felt appeared in the August number of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY. Harry H. Stilwell of Portland, Albany Felt representative on the Pacific Coast, presented the picture and was thanked by vice-chairman Coster for his courtesy and TAPPI's appreciation to the Albany Felt Company preciation to the Albany Felt Company was also expressed by Mr. Coster.

Mr. Stilwell left for California after the meeting on his way East for a visit at his company's plant in Albany, New York.

Paul Miescke, office manager of the ulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Pulp Division Company, Longview, spoke on the application of "Cost Accounting for Pulp Mills," and his talk appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Miescke pointed out the different methods employed for entering various charges of operations on the books, explaining the reasons and the results. His talk precipitated a lively dis-cussion as a number of office managers and mill accountants were present.

After the official meeting concluded informal groups resumed the discussion of operating problems. As has been increasingly noticeable since the dinner meetings were inaugurated under the chairmanship of W. R. Barber of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, a large percentage of those present were the younger men in the mills in Everett. The Pacific Section endeavors to interest the younger men in TAPPI's work, and their attendance is evidence of the continuing success of this program.

The next TAPPI dinner meeting is scheduled for Port Angeles, Washington, on Tuesday evening, November 9th

The following registered at the TAPPI dinner meeting in Everett, Washington October 5th:

Jerry Alcorn, Pulp Division, Weyer-haeuser Timber Co., Everett; G. J. Arm-bruster, Soundview Pulp Co.. Everett; W. R. Barber, Crown Willamette Paper Co., Division of Crown Zellerbach Corp., Co., Division of Crown Zellerbach Corp., Camas; C. H. Belvin, Chromium Corpor-ation of America, Portland: W. L. Beuschlein, University of Washington, Seattle; C. S. Brazeau, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett.

Leo S. Burdon, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; John M. Carlson, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; Robert Carlson, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Kenneth Chapman, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Pulp Division, Weyer-Walter Clinch, Pulp Division, Weyer-haeuser Timber Co., Everett; Walter J. Clough, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett.

Sidney M. Collier, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; N. W. Coster, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; J. V. B. Cox, Hercules Powder Co., Portland; H. A. Des Marais, General Dyestuff Corp., Portland: A. T. Dudley, 2129 Rucker Ave., Everett; R. E. Drane, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co., St.

A. E. Duke, Soundview Pulp Co., Ever-A. E. Duke, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; Erik Ekholm, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Bellingham; E. O. Ericsson, Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co., Bellingham; W. E. Ferguson, Peacock Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.; O. E. Fox, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; James Fraser, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett.

N. O. Galteland, St. Regis Kraft Co., Tacoma; Irving R. Gard, Merrick Scale Mfg. Co., Seattle; A. S. Gerry, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; William R. Gibson, Shibley Co., Seattle; Harold G. Griep, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; E. J. Hayes, St. Regis Kraft Co., Tacoma.

L. E. Hill, Jr., Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; W. S. Hodges, Appleton Wire Works, Inc., Portland; Geo. W. Houk, Hooker Electro-Chemical Co., Tacoma; Rusty Inkster, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; H. M. Jones, The Ohio Knife Co., Seattle; E. M. Killion, Pulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett.

Dr. E. C. Lathrop, Crown-Zellerbach Corp., Camas; W. L. LeBeau, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Jack Martin, Schorn Paint Co., Seattle J. H. McCarthy, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; G. H. McGregor, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview; Donald P. McPhee, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett.

Por

New Menzies, W. S. Tyler Co., Seattle; Paul F. Miescke, Pulp Division, Weyer-haeuser Timber Co., Longview: George Milland, 1005 E. Union, Seattle: Fred Nicholson, Stetson-Ross Co., Seattle; E. A. Norton, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Adolph Orup, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett.

Frederic M. Pape, Wilson & Geo.

The Next TAPPI Dinner Port Angeles-November 9th Y

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N. W. COSTER Vice-Chairman of Tappi Arranged Everett Meeting

Meyer & Co., Seattle; J. A. Paget, Peacock Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.; F. R. Pearson, Rainier Pulp & Paper Co., Shelton; Paul Pittenger, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Carl A. Ranstad, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; S. Allen Riapach, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett.

Oliver E. Ronken, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; H. R. Russell, Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Everett; P. Sandwell, Consult-ing Engineer, Vancouver, B. C.; B. W. Sawyer, The Foxboro Co., Portland; Geo. B. Schetky, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Harlan Scott, Pa-cific Pulp & Paper Industry, Seattle.

J. M. Shedd, Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Everett; Brian Shera, Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. of Wash., Tacoma; H. N. Simpson, Crown Zellerbach Corp., Port Townsend; C. H. Skelton, Consolidated Paper Corp., Three Rivers, Quebec; Morgan K. Smith, Jr., Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; H. O. Sprague, Olympic Forest Products Co., Port Angeles. Port Angeles.

Harry H. Stilwell, Albany Felt Co., Portland; Philip E. Sullivan, Ingersoll Rand Co., Seattle; H. V. Tartar, University of Washington, Seattle; R. I. Thieme, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; Geo. P. Tostevin, Soundview Pulp Co., Everett; Cecil Triplut, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Oregon City

E. A. Vohs, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; H. A. Vernet, A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Portland; Louis A. Wendt, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; William T. Webster, St. Regis Kraft Co., Tacoma; C. Davis Weyerhaeuser, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; A. F. Winklesly. Fugget Pulp & Paper Co. Winklesky, Everett Pulp & Paper Co.,

J. M. Wilcox, St. Regis Kraft Co., Ta-coma; R. E. B. Wood, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Everett; Arthur Zimmerman, Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Longview.

Perfection Twine Changes Hands

Controlling interest in the Perfection Twine Company of Camas, Washington, passed recently to Howard M. Wall, Portland importer and exporter, who with Eberly Thompson, former secretary of the Vancouver Chamber of Commerce, now operates the concern. James Duval, founder of the company, retains a minority interest and will continue his association with the firm.

The Perfection Twine Company, start-

The Perfection Iwine Company, started nine years ago, specializes in the manufacture of twine from kraft paper. It is one of only about a dozen plants in the country in this line of business. Mr. Duval has developed a number of new machines for manufacture of these products this products are the second or the ucts, which are considered as the most advanced of their type.

vanced of their type.

In addition to paper twine products, the company makes specialty bags on which patents are held. The plant is located in the old McMaster building at Camas, now owned by the Crown Willamette Paper Company and employs an average of 14 people.

lamette Paper Company and employs an average of 14 people.

Mr. Wall maintains his offices in the Terminal Sales Building, Portland. Mr. Thompson is plant manager, with headquarters at Camas.

Joachim On Eastern Trip

Herman L. Joachim, San Francisco consulting engineer, left October 11 for the east and south. On this trip he is devoting considerable time to the selection of equipment for the proposed alpha cellulose mill of the Maui Agricultural Co. at Paia, Maui, T. H. Mr. Joachim expects to return to the coast early in

American Chemical Society Hears Papers on Cellulose

At the meeting of the American Chem-al Society, held in Rochester, New York, September 6th to 10th inclusive, several highly interesting papers were presented before the Division of Cellulose Chemis-

These include "Purification of Wood These include "Purification of Wood Cellulose," by Fred Olsen of East Alton, Illinois; "The Viscosity and Optical Rotation of Cellulose Dispersed in Cuprammonium Solution," by Jack Compton of Yonkers, N. Y.; "X-ray Studies of Lignin," by E. E. Harris, E. A. Parker, E. C. Sherrard and G. L. Clarke, of Madison, Wisconsin; "Observations With a Spierer Lens," by L. H. Smith and Frederick Morehead of Roanoke, Virginia; "Recent Developments in Wood Hydrolysis," by Eduard Farber of Heidelberg, Germany; "Composition of Coconut Shells," by L. C. Fleck of Kimberly, Wisconsin, and W. G. VanBeckum and George J. Ritter of Madison, Wisconsin;

G. VanBeckum and George J. Ritter of Madison, Wisconsin;
"Acid Pulping of Southern Pine," by Charles Carpenter and Frank McCall of Savannah, Georgia; "The Effect of Pretreatment of Spruce Wood on the Reaction in the Sulphite Cooking Process," by D. C. Brown and F. E. Brauns of Appleton, Wisconsin; "The Cooking Process. Pulping Wood with Alcohol Nitric Acid Solutions," by S. I. Aronovsky and Ross A. Gortner of St. Paul, Minnesota; and, "Pulping Bagasse with Alcohlic Nitric Acid," by S. I. Aronovsky and D. F. J. Lynch of St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dixie-Vortex To **Open Los Angeles Plant**

The Dixie-Vortex Company, manufacturers of drinking cups and containers, will open a factory at 1430 Center street, Hollydale, Calif., within the next sixty days, according to Geo. P. Hacker, Pacific sales manager for the eleven western states. The site for the plant was chosen a month ago when C. F. Dawson, vicepresident in charge of production, visited the coast. It is approximately twelve miles southeast of the center of Los An-geles, and is located on the Union Pacific railway

The building is a single story re-in-forced concrete and brick structure with a two story office tower at its corner. It will be completely renovated and a fire

protection sprinkling system installed.
The company which has factories in Chicago, Easton, Pa., and Toronto, Canada, makes its own machinery on which it holds exclusive patents. The machinery for the new plant is made and ready to ship as soon as the building is prepared. Auxiliary branches of the firm are located in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. A sales office has been maintained in Los Angeles for several years. The downtown office may be retained after the plant is in operation. No converting was done in the Los Angeles section before.

The new plant will represent an invest-ment of \$200,000. More than 100 people will be employed when the factory is under way.

Chapin Superintendent Western Paper Products

Western Paper Products Company, San Francisco, has engaged James B. Chapin as superintendent of its plant.

Mr. Chapin was formerly connected with the personnel and production de-partments of the Acme Steel Company of Chicago and brings with him a con-

of Chicago and brings with him a considerable store of experience in efficient production methods that should be valuable in the manufacture of the various items produced by Western Paper Products Company.

In reviewing the progress made by the company since its organization and from a careful study of its present operations, Mr. Chapin stated, "It appears to me that the manufacture of special bags such as mattress bags, furniture covers, casket covers, etc., which of necessity involves much hand labor, has great possibilities for the manufacturer who can operate much hand labor, has great possibilities for the manufacturer who can operate efficiently. We aim, with this in mind, to build a manufacturing organization that will take its place among the leaders in the industry both from the standpoint of quality and of low cost, and we believe it can be done." it can be done.

Walter Busse, manager of Western Pa-Products Company, states that, "Sevper Products Company, states that, "Several improved methods have already been put into use and others of considerable importance to the trade are contemplated. Business has been steadily increasing and the future is very bright for us."

Foren At California-Oregon

Wm. Foren, formerly paper mill superintendent for the Columbia River Paper Mills at Vancouver, Wash., is at present engaged in work for the Califor-nia-Oregon Paper Mills in Los Angeles, another Leadbetter concern.

Spaulding Plans Mill Improvements

Directors of the Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company met at Newberg, Oregon on October 8, and decided to go ahead with proposed improvements in the pulp mill. Plans and specifications will be drawn up on several proposals and will be considered at their next meeting.

It is believed that the changes will include the installation of new dryers on the cylinder drying machine, so that it will handle the full production of the mill. This will also make necessary the installation of more boiler capacity, additional screens, extension of the dryer room, etc. It is understood that the work is scheduled for completion by about the first of the year.

These improvements will probably re-

sult in a slight increase in production, about 10 tons extra per day on a $23\frac{1}{2}$ -hour basis. The plant should then produce 85 to 90 tons per day. During September one digester was being relined and was down for 20 days, but with only three digesters on the line during this period, the monthly average was 62 tons per day.

The underground water system has just been enlarged by Harry Baxter, formerly construction engineer with Crown Willamette. The new drains will handle the waste more easily and will permit larger production when possible.

The bondholders have agreed to ex-

The bondholders have agreed to extend the bonds from October 1, when they fell due. Interest is still being paid

regularly.

Munson And Bigelow Visit Coast

Henry F. Bigelow, sales representative at Clinton, Massachusetts for the Pulp Division of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, visited the Coast early in October, spending a few days both at Longview and Everett

view and Everett.

Another Coast traveller at the time was George W. Munson, treasurer and purchasing agent of the Fitchburg Paper Company of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He visited a number of western mills and went into the woods to watch Weyerhaeuser logging before returning east in company with Mr. Bigelow.

To Attend TAPPI Meeting at Savannah

Several Pacific Coast men are planning to attend the Fall meeting of TAPPI which is to be held at Savannah, Georgia, October 18th to 20th, inclusive. At the time of going to press it was known definitely that the following men would be present:

Present:

Lawrence Killam, president of the British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company of Vancouver, B. C., accompanied by Mrs. Killam; N. W. Coster, technical director of the Soundview Pulp Company, Everett, Washington; Fred Shaneman, manager of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Tacoma, Washington; and Lawrence K. Smith, general manager of the Consolidated Publishing Company, publishers of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.

Shaw At Maui Bagasse Plant

George E. Shaw, formerly employed by the Crown Willamette Paper Company at Camas, Washington, is now in charge of the paper machine operation at the bagasse pilot plant of the Maui Agricultural Co. at Paia, Maui, T. H. Mrs. Shaw left San Francisco in August on the liner "Lurline" to joint her husband.

Cupid Takes Heavy Toll at Rainier

It must be some kind of a record for matrimony among pulp mill employes, but since even the U. S. Census Bureau doesn't keep track of such things the total of nineteen marriages by men of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company's organization during the summer months must remain merely a claim as to a record.

The nineteen men who proposed to their girls and were accepted are: Gerald Deeds, Roy Peacher, Floyd Hammond, Harry Young, Alex Toney, Harold Lawson.

Albert Michaelson, Ralph Pauley, Larry Oliver, R. A. O'Donnell, Cliff Wycoff, William Carlson.

coff, William Carlson.
Gilbert Carlson, Martin Auseth, Robert Elliott, Frank McKenzie, Warren Robbins, Karl Sells and Cliff Holloway. Karl Sells has since left Shelton and is now working with John Kiely, resident engineer in charge of construction for the Fernandina Pulp & Paper Company at Fernandina, Florida.

Hall Goes East On Visit

Kenneth B. Hall, manufacturers representative of Portland, Oregon, left October 2nd on a trip to Eastern points which will keep him away for several weeks.

Mr. Hall will visit the Improved Paper Machinery Corporation plant in Nashua, New Hampshire, the Warren Steam Pump Company in Warren, Massachusetts, and the Noble & Wood Machine Company in Hoosick Falls, New York.

Purchasing Agents To Visit Fibreboard

The Sumner, Washington, board mill and box plant of Fibreboard Products, Incorporated, will be visited the afternoon of October 28th by the purchasing agents of Seattle and Tacoma.

Everett Improving Wood Room

The Everett Pulp & Paper Company is completing a program of improvements in its wood room which includes the installation of a new 110-inch Sumner chipper and a standard Sumner shaker type chip screen. The Austin Company is supervising this work.

Rainier Continues Fine Safety Record

The Rainier Pulp & Paper Company of Shelton, Washington, continues its aggressive program of safety under the direction of R. H. Williams, personnel and safety supervisor, with a record of 91 days up to September 8th without a lost time accident of any kind.

The record was marred when one employe suffered a slight caustic soda burn

in an eve.

Schaub Takes Rest

Charles F Schaub, head of the Pacific Straw Paper & Board Co., Longview, spent a week early in October resing at Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.

The Longview mill has been running full through the summer, but will probably shut down the first week in November, when superintendent Arthur Zimmerman will install 12 more dryers on the board machine.

Lee Hill Makes Eastern Trip

Lee Hill, plant engineer of the Everett Mill, Pulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, left September 16th for a two weeks' trip into the East and Middle West on business for the company. Mr. Hill visited several pulp and paper mills before returning home.

August News Print Up 55,000 Tons Over 1936

Production in Canada during August, 1937, amounted to 318,713 tons and shipments to 313,435 tons, according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 80,311 tons and shipments 75,724 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 399,024 tons and shipments of 389,159 tons. During August 30,519 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 429,543 tons. Total production in August, 1936, was 374,002 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 383,507 tons more in the first eight months of 1936, which was an increase of eighteen and nine-tenths per cent. The output in the United States was 20,725 tons or three and four-tenths per cent more than in the first eight months of 1936, and in Newfoundland 26,500 tons or twelve and four-tenths per cent more, making a total increase of 430,732 tons, or fifteen and one-tenth per cent.

Stocks of news print paper at Canadian mills were reported at 85,256 tons at the end of August and 17,676 tons at United States mills, making a combined total of 102,932 tons compared with 93,067 tons on July 31, 1937.

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OCTOBER 1937

Woodfibre Construction Moving Along

Erection of a reinforced bleach building, an oil house, a filter plant and wang, an on house, a litter plant and wa-ter tank tower foundation is involved in the contract being handled for British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company at Woodfibre by Dominion Construction

Concrete for the new bleach building has been poured, and the Empire Sheet Metal Works has started to build the poof. Bleach liquor tanks are being tiled by the Stebbins Engineering & Mfg. Company. These will be used in the company's plans to concentrate production on bleached sulphite pulp suitable for rayon manufacture.

Dominion Bridge Company is supplying four caustic cookers of ten tons ca-pacity each and these are being installed by Dominion Construction Company.

The bleach building will be a rein-forced concrete structure 110 feet by 64 forced concrete structure 110 feet by 64 feet, with a wing at one end measuring 34 by 11 feet. This wing will house liquor tanks and a laboratory, as in manufacturing bleached sulphite a larger chemical staff will be required.

The main building will be of two stories, the ground floor being 37 feet

high, to house fifteen circular reinforced concrete dump chests and six seal boxes, also in concrete. The upper story will also in concrete. The upper story will have reinforced concrete roof to give 18-foot clearance under the beams. The oil house is of reinforced concrete 40 feet long and 18 feet wide.

Power for the bleach plant is to be supplied by two new turbo- generators being installed by the company staff: Pulp Bleaching Corporation of Montreal is supplying equipment required for the new bleaching plant.

Reseeding a Major B. C. Forestry Problem

Regeneration of logged off lands, specially on Vancouver Island and the adjacent mainland areas of British Co-lumbia, constitutes one of the major problems of the forest industry, accordof to Chief Forester E. C. Manning.

Mr. Manning points out that only one-third of the area of logged off land is regenerating satisfactorily, and that lack of seed trees and slash fires have been the chief cause of the barren areas. The forests in the region mentioned are chiefly of Douglas fir and red cedar, although considerable hemlock providing a large percentage of the pulpwood used in news print menufacture has been af-

a large percentage of the pulpwood used in news print manufacture has been affected. Mr. Manning points out that most of the logged off land is suitable only for forest and that its depletion of timber renders it useless for any purpose. Tests on areas logged eight to eighten years ago on which all of the usual conditions of logging, slash burns and subsequent burns are represented, indicate that about one-third of the logged lands are reproducing satisfactorily, while two-thirds are understocked or barten.

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"The areas of good reproduction that we find are generally the result of timber being left sufficiently near to seed in or where logging during or following a good seed year," reports Mr. Manning.

The slash fire preceded germination and was not too severe, and subsequent fires were kept out. Under other circumsances valuable forest lands develop into barrens which cannot be re-stocked exbarrens which cannot be re-stocked except by the expensive method of plant-

British Columbia Stirred Over Log Exports

Purchase of additional timber by Japanese brings question of foreign timber ownership and export of logs to the fore « « « Opposition organizing

Although sales of forest products to Iapan, with the exception of news print and wood pulp, have declined materially since the beginning of the undeclared war in the Orient, there is growing con-cern in British Columbia over the threatened export of logs in large volume to Tapan for the purpose of pulp manufacture across the Pacific.

This fear has led to considerable public agitation in Vancouver and Victoria against the sale to foreigners of raw materials such as logs and especially against foreign purchase of standing timber. When the Canadian Chamber of Commerce held its annual convention in Vancouver a few days ago the question was discussed, but it was decided to take no action at this time beyond passing a resolution deploring in general terms the exploitation of the country's natural resources for the benefit of foreigners.

Japanese interests have held timber in British Columbia for many years. Most of this timber is spruce suitable for pulp manufacture. Much of it is on the manufacture. Much of it is on the Queen Charlotte Islands, source of some of the finest spruce in the British Empire and developed extensively during the war for airplane stock. Since then most of the Queen Charlotte spruce has been cut and rafted or barged to Powell River or Ocean Falls for news print. Resorts existing recent circulation and so ports gaining recent circulation, and so far not denied, are that the Japanese timber owners have decided to utilize their holdings at last and ship the logs direct to Japan. A couple of months ago Japanese interests representing some of the larger pulp mills in the Orient completed purchase of 600,000,000 feet of timber, largely pulpwood, at the north end of Vancouver Island. This tract is also expected to be logged shortly. Although it is taken for granted that the ultimate product of that timber area will go to Japan, whether or not it will be shipped as logs or pulp has not yet been determined.

Colonel Nelson Spencer, of Vancouver, prominent logging operator who has had close associations with Japanese buy ers for many years, says he has no official knowledge of the intention of the Japanese timber owners, but "assumes" that the pulpwood will be shipped in the form of logs, although continuing high freight rates might make it advisable to establish a mill on this coast for breaking down the logs to pulp.

About the only certain thing in the situation is that Japan is anxious to get the pulp wood or pulp. Japan evidently regards both news print and pulp for rayon manufacture as essential products. despite the country's preoccupation with war in China. More than a month ago

the Japanese government fixed categories to determine the relative preference for various imports. News print was placed first with iron and was allowed to enter Japan free of duty. The surcharge was also removed from wood pulp. Only a few days ago the Japanese consul at Vancouver announced that he had been advised by Tokyo that the tariff had been eliminated altogether on logs for rayon pulp manufacture. Dispatches from Vic-toria quoted British Columbia government officials as apprehensive in the belief that this Japanese tariff action foreshadowed large exports of raw logs from Japan owned timber areas in British Columbia. These officials pointed out, as they have done before, that they are powerless to prevent this movement inasmuch as there is no restriction on shipments from Crown granted timber li-censes, and the provincial government is powerless to impose such restriction.

This is a situation that has caused conrins is a situation that has caused considerable bitter controversy before, although usually the arguments have been over the rights of British Columbia loggers to ship logs to the United States rather than to Japan. Last year there was considerable criticism of a policy when made it possible to the 73 00 000 that made it possible to ship 73,000,000 feet of logs to Australia, the contention being, of course, that the logs should have been manufactured into lumber or pulp in British Columbia.

Apparently only a federal export tax, provided it was sufficiently high, could prevent or control shipments of raw logs to foreign countries. The possibility of to foreign countries. The possibility of such a tax has been informally discussed, although the provincial authorities so far have made no direct representations to Ottawa. Such action, however, seems likely following the next session of the provincial legislature in October when the whole question is sure to be discussed in considerable detail.

Likelihood of federal action is further indicated by the attitude of such influential organizations as the Canadian Manufacturers Association whose president this vear happens to be Frank C. Brown, a Vancouver rope manufacturer, who has taken a firm stand against purchase of standing timber by foreigners, especially Japanese. He appeared personally be-fore the Canadian Chamber of Com-merce in Vancouver and urged that organization to support the manufacturers in demanding prompt national action to prevent the alienation of the country's resources such as timber and minerals.

Ex-service organizations and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, powerful national political party, have gone on record as being opposed to sale of timber to Japan.

TAPPI Announces Port Angeles Program

November 9th Dinner Meeting in Charge of Harold Fretz.... Moving Picture and Paper on Program

The second dinner meeting on the Fall and Winter schedule of the Pacific Section of TAPPI will be held at the Port Angeles Golf and Country Club, Port Angeles, Washington, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, November 9th. Harold T. Fretz, chief chemist of the Olympic Forest Products Company, is general chairman in charge of the meeting.

This announcement was made by N. W. Coster, vice-chairman of the Pacific Section and in charge of programs. Mr. Coster also announced that an interesting program had been arranged for the Port Angeles meeting. A sound moving picture produced by Heller & Merz, dyestuff manufacturers, and entitled "Beyond the Rainbow," will be presented by A. M. Mears and William Marshall of the Pa-

cific Coast Supply Company, representatives for Heller & Merz.

Roger E. Chase of Tacoma will give a paper on "The Saunders Valve in the Pulp and Paper Industry." Mr. Chase will accompany his paper with a demonstration of how the Saunders valve works.

Reservations for the November 9th dinner meeting should be made with Mr. Fretz at the Olympic Forest Products Company plant, or with Mr. J. V. B. Cox, secretary treasurer of the Pacific Section of TAPPI, whose address is the Paper Makers Chemical Division, Hercules Powder Company, Portland, Oregon.

Discussion will follow the showing of the moving picture and the presentation of Mr. Chase's paper.

Olympic & Grays Harbor Declare Initial Dividends

Directors of the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company voted September 14th to declare the initial dividend of 33 cents per share on the \$2 cumulative preferred stock, payable October 1st to holders of record September 20th. This payment is for the period of two months prior to the regular quarterly dividend payment date, for which dividends have accrued. The Grays Harbor directors also voted to pay the accrued dividend of \$55.62 a share on the outstanding \$8 preferred stock not exchanged for the new \$2 preferred, and payments were made September 16th to holders of record September 13. The amount of this dividend was \$1,004,942. The old \$8 preferred not changed for the new \$2 stock will be called.

When the company's recapitalization plan was proposed recently, holders of 17,368 shares of the 33,771 shares of old \$8 preferred outstanding announced they would not exchange their stock for the new \$2 preferred stock, and that they would hold the \$8 stock until preferred dividends in arrears had been paid, and the stock purchased and redeemed.

At the time, the company stated it planned to obtain the funds necessary to pay accrued dividends on the \$8 preferred by offering of sale to the public ferred by offering for sale to the public any shares of the new \$2 preferred not issued under the exchange offer to the \$8 preferred holders, together with 92,692 additional shares to common stockholders at \$36 a share.

The directors of the Olumpic Forest Products Company voted an initial payment of 33 cents a share on the \$2 cumulative preferred stock to be paid October 1st to holders of record September 20th. This dividend is also for the period of two months prior to the regular quarterly dividend payment date for which

dividends have accrued. Directors of Olympic also voted to pay the accrued dividend of \$46.29 a share on the outstanding \$8 preferred stock not exchanged for the new \$2 preferred stock. This payment was made September 16th to stockholders of record September 13th. It is expected that the old \$8 dividend preferred will be called.

Fibreboard Products Declare Dividend

Directors of Fibreboard Products, Incorporated, meeting in San Francisco on September 16th, voted to declare the regular quarterly prior preferred dividends of \$1.50 per share, payable November 1st to stockholders of record October 16th.

Hawley Wins Pioneer Prize

The Hawley Pulp and Paper Company's float won first prize again this year in the Territorial Days' celebration held in September in Oregon City, Oregon. On September 21st, R. M. Holman, president of the Territorial Days' Association, awarded the prizes which included a silver trophy for the Hawley float.

Vice-presidents John H. Smith and Carl Braun received the award along with Louis W. Smith, designer of the float and father of the queen of the celebration.

Kieburtz Joins Olympic Forest Products

J. R. Kieburtz recently became associated with the Olympic Forest Products Company in Port Angeles as assistant wood technologist. Mr. Kieburtz is a graduate of the University of Washington College of Forestry.

Northern Paper Stock To Build Spokane Plant

The Northern Paper Stock Company of Spokane, of which D. S. Bennion is manager, recently obtained a permit to construct a new warehouse and waste paper baling plant costing around \$20,000. The new building will be 50 by 140 feet, part three stories and part one story in height.

Rainier Pays Dividend

The directors of the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company on September 22nd declared a special dividend of \$1 per share on the common stock, payable October 5th. This was the initial dividend on the new common stock since the recent recapitalization which eliminated preferential Class A and Class B common shares.

TAPPI Making Progress In Test Standardization

The further progress made in the development of standard paper testing methods by the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, is described in the annual report of the Paper Testing Committee by the Chairman, B. W. Scribner, of the National Bureau of Standards. The report is contained in the June, 1937, issue of the Association's Technical Association Papers.

The permeability of paper and paperboard to liquids or vapors is of much importance in practically all uses of these products. The committee completed development of a method for water-absorptiveness of non-bibulous papers and boards, and progress was made in procedures for greast resistance, and water vapor permeability. The chairman conducted a round-table discussion of the last at the 1937 annual association meeting, which was of material benefit in expediting the development. A report of this is also contained in the Technical Association Papers.

Other projects in progress are two related to printing properties—printing oil permeation and printing smoothness. In the first, the use of time for permeation of a measured amount of oil is being investigated, and instruments designed for testing printing smoothness by measurement of flow of air over the surface are being studied.

Development of a proposed extensive revision of the method for fiber composition, and of suggested procedures for identification of specks and spots was completed.

Projects in the chemical testing field that were completed are revised methods for starch and reducible sulphur, and development of a silver-staining test was undertaken

Additional methods adopted by the Association are for dirt count, titanium pigments, zinc pigments, and revision adopted are for thickness, bulking thickness, opacity, basis weight.

Forty TAPPI paper testing standards are available in printed form. A list can be secured from the Chairman of the Paper Testing Committee, and copies can be purchased from the Association at 122 East Forty-Second Street, New York, New York, for twenty-five cents each.

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Propose Merger of Three Coast Mills

Rayonier, Incorporated, to Be New Name of Company Absorbing Rainier Pulp & Paper, Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper and Olympic Forest Products Companies

Late in September the long discussed and expected proposal to merge the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company, the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company and the Olympic Forest Products Com-

and the Olympic Forest Products Company was announced and stockholders notified of a meeting October 28th for the purpose of voting on the merger. If approved the merger would result in the formation of a new company to be known as Rayonier, Incorporated, and E. M. Mills, now president of the three companies, as president of the consolidated corporation.

ated corporation.

"Rayonier" is the coined brand name of the dissolving pulps manufactured by the Rainier Pulp and Paper Company, Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Company and the Olympic Forest Products Company. The application of this well established brand name to the new corpor-

tablished brand name to the new corporation is considered a natural step.
Rayonier, Incorporated, depending upon ratification of the merger proposal by stockholders, would have five pulp mills producing dissolving pulps, four in Washington and the new mill under construction at Fernandina, Florida. In addition to the Rainier, Grays Harbor and Olympic Forest Products mills Rainier has a wholly owned subsidiary, the Shaffer Pulp Company, with a 125 tons per day mill at Tacoma, Washington.

The new company would have outstanding 626,507 shares of \$2 cumulative preferred stock which would be converti

standing 626,707 shares of \$2 cumulative preferred stock which would be convertible share for share into common stock, and 963,871 shares of common stock. According to the letter to stockholders it is intended to list the shares of Rayon-ier, Incorporated, on the New York and San Francisco stock exchanges.

The annauncement to stockholders stated that:

"The plan of consolidation, if adopted by the stockholders, will be carried into effect by acceptance of offers of ex-change of stocks made to the stockhold-ers. The offers, as set forth in the plan of consolidation, are as follows:

"RAINIER; each share of present capital stock will receive 8-10 share of \$2 preferred stock and 1 2-10 shares of common stock of the new company.

Harbor Shares

"GRAYS HARBOR; each share of present \$2 preferred stock will receive one share of \$2 preferred stock and 7-100 share of common stock and each share of present common stock will receive 17-100 share of common stock of the new com-

OLYMPIC; each share of present \$2 preferred stock will receive one share of \$2 preferred stock and 2-100 share of common stock and each share of com-mon stock will receive 1 2-100 shares of the name of the share of the same of the sa

the new company.

"The letter to stockholders states that while the question of dividends must be reserved for determination by the direc-tors of the new company, it is believed that the earnings will justify regular div-idends on the preferred stock and dividends on the common stock at an initial

idends on the common stock at an initial rate of \$2 per share per annum.

"The initial board of directors will be made up of members selected from the board of the present companies. E. M. Mills, now president of all three companies, will be president of the new company and all other officers are now officers of the present companies.

Products

"The new company will be engaged primarily in the business of producing special types of wood fibre pulp used in the manufacture of rayon, cellulose sheeting, plastics and other cellulose products for which chemical research is finding new uses. The processes for the production of these pulps out of western hemlock were developed and are owned by Rainier Pulp & Paper Company, but the other two companies have been prothe other two companies have been producing these pulps since 1934 under long-term contracts with the Rainier Com-pany. The Olympic Company also propany. The Olympic Company also pro-duces bleached sulphite paper pulp which is sold under contract to S. D. Warren Company of Boston and Grays Harbor manufactures sulphite printing and writ-ing papers under a contractual arrange-ment with Hammermill Paper Company of Erie, Penn.

of Erie, Penn.

"The principal customers of the new company for rayon pulp are—E. I. Du-Pont de Nemours, American Viscose Corporation, Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels, Courtauls, Ltd., Sylvania Industrial Corporation, North American Rayon Corporation and in Japan, sales are made under contract with Mitsubishi Shoii Kaisha Ltd. Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

5 Pulp Mills

"The new company will have four pulp mills located in the state of Washington and a fifth mill now under construction at Fernandina, Florida. The latter is projected to produce rayon pulp from south-ern pine wood by a process recently de-veloped by Rainier Pulp & Paper Com-

pany.
"Each of the present companies has recently reorganized its capital structure. recently reorganized its capital structure and done financing to eliminate funded and term indebtedness. It is stated, however, that further financing will have to be done to complete the construction of the mill in Florida. It is believed that funds will be raised by an offering of stock to the stockholders of the new company, after consolidation has been completed."

Ravon Producing Capacity Materially Delayed

According to the Textile World there has been a delay of almost a year in the general expansion programs of rayon yarn producers in this country. The delay is attributed to two causes, delayed shipment of new equipment and difficulty in obtaining the proper types of skilled labor.

The Textile World also points with the proper types of types of the proper types of types

The Textile World also points out that The Textile world also points out that the rayon pulp shortage is now probably at its peak and "probably should become progressively less acute hereafter, as ex-pansions now projected in the pulp man-ufacturing field may be expected to equal the rayon industry's increasing require-

ments.

The Rayon Organon estimated in December of 1936 that the productive capacity of American rayon yarn producers (staple fiber not included) was 325,000,000 pounds per year, and that the industry's expansion program, when completed, would raise the capacity to slightly over 400,000 pounds annually by early in 1938.

slightly over 400,000 pounds annually by early in 1938.

In April of this year the Rayon Organon stated that due to the delays its figures must be revised downward to around 360,000,000 pounds for early in 1938 while the 400,000 pounds figure is not likely to be attained until the end of

not likely to be attained until the end of 1938 or early in 1939.

By taking the Rayon Organon's figures for rayon yarn production in the first quater of this year, 78,450,000 pounds, the Textile World projects the 1937 production at 360,000,000 pounds, after allowing for shutdowns and balancing actual against theoretical operating capacity. Likewise, Textile World estimates that the productive capacity of the American filament yarn producers by estimates that the productive capacity of the American filament yarn producers by the middle of 1938 is likely to be 380,-000,000 pounds annually and 400,000,-000 pounds annually by the end of 1938 or early in 1939. This is based, says Textile World, on a 15,000,000 pound capacity increase in the first half of 1937 and a 20,000,000 pound capacity increase in each of the three subsequent half-year periods concluding at the end of 1938 periods, concluding at the end of 1938.

Howard and Carnine Transferred

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Edwin L. Howard, office manager of the Washington Pulp & Paper Division of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation's logging headquarters at Neah Bay was transferred to the Port Angeles office September 15th.

M. N. Carnine of the West Linn mill of the Crown Willamette Paper Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation was transferred to Neah Bay to replace Mr. Howard.

Howard

Donaldson Visits Pacific Coast

W. H. Donaldson, sales manager of the pulp department of the Perkins-Goodwin Company of New York, was a recent Pacific Coast visitor.

While here on business Mr. Donaldson decided to spend his vacation in the Pacific Northwest, Mrs. Donaldson and

their daughter joining him in Portland.
Mr. Donaldson has many friends on
the Pacific Coast, having sold Pacific
Coast pulp since it was first available to
eastern and middle western paper mills.



Japanese Rayon Production Up 32% First Seven Months

Production of rayon yarn by member mills of the Japan Rayon Producers' Association set a new record of 29,467,600 pounds for July, an increase of 1,588,200 pounds over the June output. The cumulative total for the first seven months of 1937 was 189,563,200 pounds, comprising 3,635,000 pounds of 100 denier and finer yarns, 140,668,300 of 120-denier, 27,326,200 of 150-denier, and 17,933,700 of 200-denier and coarser yarn. The seven-month total represented a gain of 46,263,200 pounds, or 32 per cent, over the output in the corresponding period of 1936; while production of all deniers increased, the large expansion in volume was in 120 denier, from 106,366,500 pounds in the 1936 period to 140,668,300 in the seven months of this year, while 150 denier rose from 19,701,400 to 27,326,200 pounds.

Japanese Rayon Pulp Imports Up 63.8%

Pulp imports during the first 7 months of 1937 totaled 248,000 metric tons, an increase of 35 per cent over imports for the corresponding period of 1936, according to press reports. The imports during January-July, 1937, consisted of 102,000 metric tons of paper pulp and 146,000 of pulp for the manufacture of rayon, representing 42 and 58 per cent, respectively, of the total importation.
Compared with imports in the corresponding 1936 period, paper pulp imports recorded a gain of 8.9 per cent, while imports of rayon pulp increased 63.8 per cent. Details, by countries, have not yet been received for July but in June, pulp imports for rayon manufac-ture totaled 55,624,933 pounds valued at 6,745,746 yen, of which the United States supplied 36,587,733 pounds (valued at 4,500,647 yen), Norway 9,286,267 pounds, Finland 4,221,733, Sweden 3,513,467, and Canada 1,786,133, and Great Britain 229,600. (Radiograms, Sept. 6 and August 24 from Commercial Attache Frank S. Williams, Tokyo, and report from Vice Consul Frank A. Schuler, Jr., Kobe.)

Staple Fiber Expands In Japan

Production of staple fiber during July by members of The Staple Fiber Producers' Association and independent producers aggregated 16,899,000 pounds, a gain of 1,554,000 pounds, or 10 per cent, over the June output. Exports of staple fiber and staple fiber yarn declined rather sharply during July but there was a marked increase in ship-

ments of staple fiber textiles (piece goods), as compared with June.

Exports of rayon yarn from Japan in the first seven months of this year were 31,108,000 pounds valued at 25,381,000 yen, as compared with 27,771,000 pounds valued at 18,370,000 yen in the corresponding 1936 period.

Exports of rayon textiles dropped in quality in the first seven months of this year but increased in value. 280,149,000 square yards of rayon textiles were exported in the first seven months of this year and their value was 88,845,000 yen. In the same 1936 period the exports were 299,334,000 square yards valued at

were 299,534,000 square yatus valued as 83,676,000 yen.

No staple fiber figures are available for 1936 but for the first seven months of 1937 the exports of staple fiber amounted to 13,536,000 pounds valued at 7,261,000 yen; of staple fiber yarn 4,473,000 pounds valued at 4,190,000 yen; and, of staple fiber textiles 6,535,000 square yards valued at 2,791,000 yen.

Viscose Completes Staple Fiber Plant

Completion of the first plant in this country for the exclusive production of rayon staple fiber is announced by the American Viscose Corporation. The plant is located at Nitro, W. Va., and is entirely separate from the company's rayon pulp plant located in the same community.

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The annual output will be 20,000,000 pounds, thus increasing the corporation's production of the staple fiber to 25,000,000. The Parkersburg plant of the corporation produces 5,000,000 pounds annually.

Japan Forms Rayon Pulp Import Control Assn.

A Rayon Pulp Import Control Association (consisting of representatives of the Japanese Rayon Producers' Association, Staple Fiber Producers' Association, Staple Fiber Producers' Association, and the Rayon Pulp Importers' Association) has been formally established, according to unofficial reports. This new organization will exercise control over imports and distribution of imported pulp for rayon manufacture—final decision, however, resting entirely with the government. Applications filed by pulp importers for next year's requirements represent a total of 734,000 metric tons, of which 400,000 are for rayon manufacture and 334,000 tons paper pulp.

Rayon Leaders Predict Continued Growth

300 Million Pounds Will Be Produced This Year

In the Rayon Progress Review edition (September) of the Rayon Textile Monthly, published in New York, several leaders of the rayon industry are quoted on their views as to the future of rayon. These opinions, coming from top men, are of great interest to the sulphite pulp industry.

"We are confident," says Leonard A. Yerkes, president of the Du Pont Rayon Company, "that the increased capacity which will be available in the next few years will be readily absorbed and that the rayon industry is far from reaching the saturation point (emphasis is ours—Ed.); consequently, we look forward to the coming months with confidence in the stability of our industry."

Mr. Yerkes was also quoted as saying, "Rayon production during the first six months of 1937 has established a new high record, clearly indicating the increased acceptance of the newest and most diversified textile fiber. During the past twelve months the demand for rayon has been in excess of the ability of the industry to supply. Stocks have disappeared to the vanishing point and, in many instances, customers plans were limited by their inability to secure adequate raw material.

"The vast strides that have been made in the improvement of the quality is indeed a tribute to the rayon industry which passed through years of depression without sacrificing standards, resulting in an improved product at lower prices.

prices.

"The increasing style consciousness of the ultimate consumer has caused the fabricators to give more and more attention to the beauty of their fabrics which in turn has brought about increased consumer acceptance.

"Great progress has been made in the use of rayon in men's apparel, and this field for rayon is developing rapidly.

"It was very noticeable during the year that retailers used the word "rayon" in their own advertising to a marked degree and on merchandise of the better types. This was especially true of the leading big city stores. The movement to the use of the word "rayon" by prominear retailers may be taken as an indication that they have more confidence than ever in rayon goods and that their customen accept rayon readily."

Samuel A. Salvage, chairman of the board of the American Viscose Corporation was quoted as saying, "The sustained demand for rayon for the past fifteen months has established a record. It was not a seasonal increase only to decline again between seasons, but a steady demand from every quarter in the trade which absorbed production through a complete cycle of seasons and beyond

Previously a period of about seven months had been the extent of complete absorption of production.

"Such an extended period of demand for rayon without accumulation of disastrous stocks of goods, would indicate an ever widening market. We are preparing to keep our customers in position to meet that market by increasing our production facilities for viscose yarn, acetate yarn and rayon staple fiber."

yarn and rayon staple tiber."

Beveridge C. Dunlop of the North American Rayon Corporation was quoted in part, "That the rayon industry has made tremendous strides in the last decade is readily acknowledged by everyone connected with the industry. At the present time there is not enough rayon yarn manufactured in the country to supply the demand and sizeable additions are being made to the present productive machinery." (emphasis is ours—Ed.)

The Skenandoa Rayon Corporation was quoted in the Rayon Textile Monthly in part as follows:

"The industry is hardly in the pioneering stage any longer and yet, at the same time, is unquestionably still unlimited in its scope . . .

"One other point involved is that for the past five years, production was not stepped up fast enough and therefore, some of the present activity is merely a catching up process.

"All estimates on future consumption of yarn, either in existing fields or possible new outlets, cannot be used with any great amount of dependency in planning production. General economic conditions enter into the picture; yet, during the lowest ebb of the recent slump, rayon reacted more favorably than most commodities. . . .

"With all its past history and current issues, the most pertinent question is What about the future,' and the best that can be said is that a steady demand regardless of productive capacity throughout 1938 is expected. To hazard an opinion beyond that period would be merely guesswork."

"300 Million Mark Will Be Passed By Rayon This Year"

This is the title of an editorial by Douglas G. Woolf, editor of Textile World, which appeared in the September issue, the 13th Annual Rayon Year Book Number. As Mr. Woolf's editorial is stimulating to the sulphite pulp industry in its viewpoint, we reprint it below.

"We recall the forebodings of the wise guys back in 1920 when the domestic production of artificial silk exceeded 10,000,000 lbs. for that year. That sort of thing just couldn't last, that was all! Why, the output had almost doubled in two years! So the men on the inside—those who really know about such things—held their fingers to their ears and waited for the crash.

"They are still waiting.

"This year, the annual production of rayon in this country will approximate 323,000,000 lbs. We are not very good at percentages when they get into big numbers but it is our impression that that means more than a 3,000% increase over the inflated, unsound, and thoroughly absurd production in 1920.

"And, by the way, the above 1937 figure does not include the staple fiber production which contributes many million additional pounds to the picture.

additional pounds to the picture.

"However we haven't even approached the real climax of our story. Impressive as those millions are, they are smalltime stuff compared with something else that has happened this year.

"Our mind goes back again to the wisdom of those sages who had this artificial silk business all figured out in 1920. Why the darned stuff almost dissolved in water! What could you do with a fiber like that? Nothing, obsided

viously.

"Or almost nothing, that is. One little use was found for it this year. After 10 years of experimental work by tire manufacturers and rayon producers in developing a heavy-duty truck and bus tire capable of resisting and throwing off the destructive internal heat set up at sustained high speeds under heavy loads, rayon was chosen! The drama of that fact thrills us. This puny little weak-sister among textile fibers is selected to do one of the toughest jobs imaginable!

"Obviously, the fact that rayon was chosen for this particular purpose does not permit the blanket statement that it is the strongest textile fiber. But it does permit a little insight into the minds of the 1920 scoffers.

"What was wrong with their calculations? After all, they were not a bunch of morons. Many otherwise intelligent men were included in their number.

"The trouble was an old one: They didn't take science into their figuring.

"Years ago, at the very beginning of the rayon impetus, we stated that there was no limit to what the chemist and the engineer, working together, could do to the then 'artificial silk.' Many of the best minds thought that was just another editorial saying—one of those things that sound good but don't mean an awful lot.

"Some day, the financial man may learn his lesson—and get the habit of looking around the laboratory for some dollars-and-cents information. The last 17 years in rayon represent perfect casestudy material for him to start on.

Staple Fiber Growth

"We mentioned staple fiber a little while ago. This is the other big story of the year. In fact, although the tire development is more spectacular, the rise of staple is potentially more important.

"It will be recalled that last year 12,-400,000 lbs. of staple were produced in this country, against 5,200,000 lbs. in 1935, and 13,000,000 lbs. were imported last year against 1,500,000 lbs. in 1935. In other words, the total 1936 consumption was approximately 25,000,000 against 6,700,000 in 1935—nearly four times as much.

"Where it will stop, nobody knows. The best dope is that this is only the beginning—and that it's a little early to talk about a stop just now.

"Staple fiber production figures for thus far this year are not available yet—and will not be until after the end of the year. An estimate of at least 20,000,000 lbs. total annual output should be conservative (against 12,400,000 lbs. last year). Imports of staple fiber for the first half of this year were at a monthly average rate over twice that of the whole year 1936. If this ratio continues, 1937 imports will approximate 27,000,000 lbs. (against 13,000,000 lbs. last year). The total consumption of staple fiber, then, would be 47,000,000

in 1937, against 25,000,000 lbs. in 1936. Forty-seven million pounds of staple rayon! The total is staggering. Five years from now, it is safe to predict that 1937 total will seem picayune in retrospect.

"The importance of this whole development has been great enough to impel us to devote a major section of this Annual Rayon Number to rayon staple.

What a Year!

"Thus far, 1937 has been a manufacturer's dream-year in rayon. Production sold ahead, stocks at a permium, prices rising, new outlets opening up . . . what more can an industry want? Assurance of sustained profits, say some, as they note that the advance in yarn prices was not adequate to cover simultaneous advances in labor and raw material.

"However, it is safe to say that by and large this year will close as one of rayon's prosperous periods.

"And—to repeat—it is probably only the beginning."

Second Quarter Production Breaks All Rayon Records

The production of rayon filament yarn in the United States during the second quarter of the year, ending June 30th, broke all quarterly records according to the figures of the Rayon Organon.

Output for the entire industry amounted to 78,450,000 pounds in the second quarter as compared with an output of 76,700,000 pounds in the first quarter and a 1936 quarterly average of 69,400,000 pounds. These totals do not include rayon staple fiber production only the filament yarn produced.

Production of viscose and cuprame

Production of viscose and cuprammonium yarns in the second quarter amounted to 59,750,000 pounds as compared with 58,950,000 pounds in the first quarter and a 1936 quarterly average of 53,700,000 pounds. Acetate production for the second quarter totaled 18,700,000 pounds against 17,800,000 pounds in the first quarter and a 1936 quarterly average of 15,700,000 pounds. "These small increases in rayon warm

"These small increases in rayon yarn production," says the Rayon Organon, "even after possible correction for reduced production due to labor troubles, bear out our previous remarks to the effect that new rayon producing capacity is coming into operation very slowly.

bear out our previous remarks to the effect that new rayon producing capacity is coming into operation very slowly. "Thus, with the heavy fall business ahead, with producers' stocks practically at the vanishing point, and with little possibility of an increased production, the rayon picture apparently will continue to be very strong for some time to come."

Anacortes Mill Drilling Well

An attempt is being made by the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company to obtain additional water for its mill at Anacortes, Washington by drilling a deep well on the company's waterfront property.

The N. C. Jannsen Drilling Company of Seattle is doing the drilling, having developed wells for several Pacific Coast pulp mills. James P. V. Fagan is general superintendent of the Anacortes unbleached sulphite pulp mill.

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Parchment Converting Keeps Paterson's Plant Busy

San Francisco Converting and Printing Plant of Paterson Pacific Parchment Company Has Expanded Steadily Since Established in 1929

FIFTY-TWO years ago the Paterson Parchment Paper Company introduced genuine vegetable parchment to manufacturers and producers of moist food products. For the first time there was then available an inexpensive wrapner giving complete protection. Possessing such characteristics as being tasteless, odorles, greaseproof, insoluble and impervious to moisture, this pure, snowwhite paper, now more popularly known as PATAPAR, is nationally recognized for its high quality as a protective food

These characteristics have brought Patapar vegetable parchment to the fore as the protective wrapping for such prod-ucts as meat, fish, poultry, butter, ice cream, cheese, lard, tamales, vegetables, and, in fact, for any product having a moisture or grease content. New uses are constantly being found for this quality protective wrapping thereby stimulating manufacturers and salesmen.

In addition to Patapar and Art Parchment, Paterson manufactures other quality paper products. Among these is Durapak, an insoluble liner for vegetable crates. A high grade waxed paper is produced, and recently two entirely new products were added to the Paterson Paper Paper Company's list of products. Parchment Paper Company's list of prod-

The new papers are Patawite and Patapake made from bleached kraft furn-

ishes. They are being offered to the printing paper market as being particu-larly suitable for commercial forms of all kinds, envelopes, maps, decorated box covers and printed broadsides. These new papers, Patawite and Patapake, are in-tended to fill the need for a superior bleached kraft sheet for general printing purposes where extra tough and durable stock is required.

As its business on the Pacific Coast continued to grow, the Paterson Parchment Paper Company decided in 1928 that the volume had reached a point entitling its customers in the Pacific Coast and Mountain states to a faster and more complete service. Accordingly in 1929 Paterson established a modern printing and converting plant in San Francisco under the name of Paterson Pacific Parchment Company

This San Francisco subsidiary plant is most complete, performing all operations with the exception of the actual manufacture of the paper. It maintains not only its own art department for the production of special designs for Western customers, but a complete photo engraving plant for the making of printing plates and also a lithographic plate department.

Paterson Pacific's building at 340 Bryant Street is two and a half stories and is located on historic Rincon Hill. It is now surrounded completely by a ramp to the new San Francisco-Oakland Bay

bridge, the building being located in the

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center of the downtown on-ramp.

The building houses, in addition to the departments mentioned, the printing and converting departments, a machine shop, a carpenter shop, warehouse space for the storage of more than one thousand tons of paper and executive, sales and accounting offices for the Pa-cific and Mountain states territory. Paterson Pacific's converting equip-

ment is complete, as is its battery of high speed production rotary printing presses, including a large three-color lithographic rotary press which was designed and built by Paterson Pacific in its own machine shop. This press is especially designed for lithographing on parchment paper.

All converting and printing machinery has been running at full capacity for several years past and, according to Pater-son Pacific, increased business has re-cently forced the installation of another large sheeting machine and more converting equipment may have to be installed soon to keep up with orders. Between fifty and sixty men and women are steadily employed in the Paterson Pacific Parchment Company's plant in San Francisco.

The central location of the Paterson Coast plant in San Francisco contributes to the rendering of fast service to cus-tomers in all four directions.

Patapar, Durapak, wax paper, Pata-wite and Patapake are all stocked at the



PATERSON PACIFIC MEN conference » » At the left is W. G. BATSON who heads the Service Department and handles general sales correspondence » » » In the center is W. J. GRAY, General Manager and Treasurer of the PATERSON PACIFIC PARCHMENT COMPANY » » On the right is W. H. SCHROEDER, Plant Superintendent, in charge of all production in the San Francisco converting and printing plant.

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San Francisco plant in large mill rolls with average inventories exceeding one thousand tons. This makes it possible for Paterson to quickly convert the large rolls into smaller rolls for the printing presses which produce attractive printed protective wrappers in either roll or sheet form.

The converting into smaller rolls and flat sheets of plain stock for use as case and box liners, inner wraps, etc., is handled on sheeting machines and slit-

Strictly modern in its equipment and manufacturing methods, the Paterson Pacific Parchment Company is ever alert to changing business conditions and to new developments in the protective wrapper field. With the home office at Bristol, Pennsylvania, cooperating through their market research department and research laboratories, and with the sales representatives on the Pacific Coast constantly working with manufacturers and producers it is not surprising that the Paterson Pacific Parchment Company shows a steady, healthy growth.

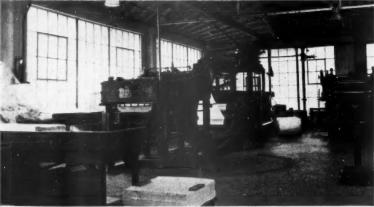
W. J. Gray is general manager and treasurer of the Pacific Coast subsidiary. Fifteen years ago Mr. Gray came to the Pacific Coast and now, with the exception of periodic visits to the mill at Bristol, his entire time is devoted to the further development of sales and to the supervision of the San Francisco plant.

W. H. Schroeder is plant superintendent and in charge of all production. Upon him rests the responsibility for efficient operation and the maintenance of the same high standard of quality as has been maintained by the parent company for the past fifty-two years.

W. G. Batson handles general sales correspondence and heads the service department. He also supervises the research work in connection with sales that can be handled in the branch plant.

Three sales representatives work out of the San Francisco office: C. G. Bennett, who is stationed in Portland, Oregon, covers the Pacific Northwest and Mountain territory. E. C. Roeder is sta-





At the top EMMETT AINSWORTH, Plant Foreman in the PAT-ERSON PACIFIC press room » » » Below, the large new printing press recently installed in the San Francisco plant.

tioned at San Francisco and he covers central California and Nevada. F. D. Smith, whose headquarters are in Los

Angeles, has all of southern California, Arizona and New Mexico for his territory.



PATERSON PACIFIC PARCHMENT COMPANY'S San Francisco printing and converting plant.

Timber Is a Crop

"These four words carry more meaning for the men and women who do the work of the forest industries of America than any other four words in the language. They mean more individual security, social security and spiritual security for hundreds of thousands of American citizens living and yet to be born."

by RODERIC OLZENDAM*

T the outset, it is essential to con-A sider the attitude of the general public toward the forest industries as contrasted with their attitude toward, say the growing of prunes, or the manu-facture of aspirin, or industries in general. People eat prunes and they eat aspirin—for different reasons—and think nothing about the background of these But, when it comes to those industries whose roots are in the forests, then the general public shows a different attitude—they are personally, and deeply concerned with the manner in which the forests are managed.

Trees have sheltered, shaded, warmed, housed and rested the souls of men since man was man. A tree which has its conception, its birth and its growth to main the natural environment of warm soil, rain from the passing cloud, the song of birds, and the roar of a waterfall must inherently bear within itself, in whatever shape it may finally take, that indefinable something which is the embodiment of natural beauty, of satisfaction, or personality which is peculiar to a tree. The products of the forest reflect that environment, the very thought of which warms the heart of a Men and women have a very perman. sonal feeling for trees.

And of late years, they have been increasingly in a position to exercise this interest. The work day and the work week have rapidly shortened. Vacations for everybody are more and more the order of the day. States, chambers of com-merce, newspapers—all are picturing the glories of our forests as the place for rest, relaxation and fun. The invitations to visit the far places are very alluring. Transportation brings the forests closer within the grasp of the millions who dwell within our cities. Men and women are finding it easier and easier to answer the call of the wild. More people are reported to have visited our national parks and forests and other great recreational areas this year than in any previous year. What impression do these millions carry away with them? Do they care about the future of our forests?

The Public's Criticism

My answer to that question would be "Yes-they care tremendously." There There arc the preservationists, the nature lovers, the sportsmen, the tourists-all those

who honestly feel that the forests should be locked up and left as God made them. These are the true conservationists—those who would like to see the forests used so that they will benefit the largest number of people for the longest possible time. Then there are the politicians and local government officials who always think of forests in terms of assessed valuation. The people whose income is directly or indirectly dependent upon the forest products industries are very numerous. They make up a big section of public opinion.

Each of these groups has a point of view peculiar to itself, and yet each shares to some extent the view of one or more of the others. What is the com-bined Voice of Public Opinion saying about the forest industry, about you and me and all our thousands of associates Speaking collectively, this is it? what I hear:

"You took unfair advantage of young, struggling government and grabbed for yourselves the timber and lands which were the natural heritage of all the people. You selfishly exploited this timber and these lands. You worked men from daylight to dark; you paid the lowest wages under poor living conditions—you did this until organized labor forced you to change.

"Starting in Maine, in pre-Colonial days, you have year after year ripped and torn your wasteful way across the continent through New England, the Lake States, the southern pineries and, at long last, you have reached the Pacific where now you are torturing the nation's last stand of virgin timber. Your trail is too well marked. In the path of your saw, your axe, and your mill are waste, desolation, barren lands, submarginal farms, ghost towns, stranded families, and unstable economic and social conditions. You have taken the cream from the na-tion's greatest natural resource and left skimmed milk for the nation to make its butter with.

"Gorlious mountain slopes, once the home of abundant game, are now seared and barren, scarred by blackened logs and ugly with stumps. Roads, once winding down through cathedral aisles of majestic trees, are now bordered by shock-ing, disfigured, bruised slopes. This deso-lation seems so complete—it has no redeeming features. Only occasionally is there a feeble effort at reforestation. There is little sign that these devastated areas are being reseeded by the adjoining forests. The impression is deadly and

makes us sick. Citizens living in the vicinity of this desolation have a feeling of hopelessness. They have a dread fear that when the forests are gone, there rear that when the forests are gone, there will be no replacement of the business created by forests.

"You have taken no thought for the morrow. Private forests should be made OC

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part of the national forests by one stroke of a governmental pen. That's the an-

The Forest Industry's Reply

"Nonsense," answers one logger. lot of dripping sentimentality," says another. "This is so exaggerated that it is foolish to attempt to answer, third. However, whether you like it or not, gentlemen, I think that is a fair ex-pression of the feeling of a great number of American citizens today towards I know that it is the forest industries. precisely what many influential people in

precisely what many influential people in the East have said to me.

To simply reply "Rubbish" to this Voice of Public Opinion is to give the worst possible answer. One big trouble with us today in America is that we are breaking ourselves up into fighting fac-tions—one group gets off into a corner and gets so stirred up at the group in another corner, which disagrees on one or two points, that they are no longer able to talk intelligently with each other. These groups work themselves up until



RODERIC OLZENDAM

*Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma, Washington. Presented at the 28th Pacific Logging Congress, Seaside, Oregon, September 15-17th, 1937.

they can hardly speak for their anger—
they become fiercely dogmatic, childishly intolerant, and so frightfully suspicious of anybody whose views are slightly
different, that their minds just can't meet
at all. And this, gentlemen, is really a
serious thing. If we answer "Nonsense,"
it will only serve to widen the breach
between the private forest owner and the
forest-loving public. And these two
goups have got to communicate intelligently, one with the other, sooner or
later.

There is a true answer, I suggest, reasonable, tolerant, and sound. I beg your indulgence for just a few moments while I attempt to make what might be called a first, rough draft of the answer of the forest industry to this indictment by the Voice of Public Opinion. We should try to reach a point where the forest industry and public opinion can meet on common ground and talk in friendly

These attacks against the industry are made on three fronts; first, on the manner in which the timber came into private ownership; second, the manner in which the timber has been handled; and third, the manner in which men have been managed. The Voice of the Forest Industry, speaking with tolerance and goodwill, might answer thus:

"In the early days of our struggling nation, the cry was for men of courage and vision, men of power and boundless energy, men of ingenuity, men who would not be stopped by any obstacle. This great continent must be subdued, developed, brought under control. Mines must be worked, rivers and streams must be dammed, railroads must span the continent, and forests must be cut to make way for farms and to produce cheap lumber for the monumental drive of bridging the continent. We must unlock the wealth of America." That was what the Voice of Public Opinion was saying when our nation was in its swaddling clothes. And men came forward with the capacity to do these things that everybody demanded be done. And the continent was subdued and developed, and America grew to manhood.

"It is the nature of man to conserve those things which are rare and valuable.

The Public's Criticism

"These attacks on the Forest Industries," says Mr. Olzendam, "are made on three fronts:

"First, on the manner in which the timber came into private ownership;

"Second, the manner in which the timber has been handled;

"And third, the manner in which men have been managed.

That which is abundant and cheap, man handles carelessly and wastefully. From the beginning of our national development down to a few short year ago, it was an almost universal belief that the boundless forests of our nation constituted an inexhaustible supply of timber. The voice of the conservationists was a voice crying in the wilderness. The country was loaded with debt. Money was needed, and so land passed from public

to private hands, and those private hands paid taxes—the very lifeblood of the growing nation.

"Year by year, the taxes began to accrue against the standing timber. The annual loss from fire and insect damage assumed serious proportions. Much of the timber, past the prime of life, was slowly decaying and dying, and each year the volume of merchantable stands grew less instead of greater. Ox teams and horses gave way to machinery, and machinery was speeded up. Loggers raced against time, taxes, and decay.

"The inevitable day came, bringing with it the full realization that the timber supply was not inexhaustible. Forests became a subject of nation-wide importance. National thought turned from timber feast to timber famine.

"Public forests were set aside. A Department of Forestry was established at Washington to administer the National Forests and to study forest management and timber utilization. Public opinion expressed itself through a variety of new conservation organizations. Gradually the idea of permanence and stability in forest harvesting practice gained ground.

Intelligent Logging

"For twenty years this change has been in progress. It developed slowly at first because the customs, thoughts and practices of our entire industry had to be altered; economic and physical obstacles had to be overcome. During the past five years, some of the obstacles which have prevented permanence of forest usage have been removed, and our progress has been more rapid.

"If the forests, originally placed in private hands by the people through their national and state governments, were suddenly put back into public lands, the first question which would have to be answered would be, 'Shall these forests be cut down, or shall they not?' If society says they should be 'properly' cut, the government could not properly do anything different from that which the private owner is now doing, which is to cut all the trees with the exception of groups which are left to reseed the cutover lands. Today it is impossible for anyone to pass through a national forest, which is being logged under government supervision, into a private forest, also being logged, and know when he has passed from one into the other. They look alike. The least waste occurs when a fir forest is cut clean, the slash burned, seed areas left, and fires and pests kept out. Society as a whole benefits most under such a policy. If the government should say, "Don't cut these glorious trees—leave them," then society is robbing itself. These trees are for use, not to be left to rot, fall down, and eventually burn up in great conflagrations. In the pine country where the trees are not so large nor so close together and where the topography is not so rugged, we do select trees for cutting. We do not cut clean—we leave a forest covering.

"Public opinion criticizes us for descrating the beautiful forest-clad hillsides, and leaving fire-scarred stumps and waste behind us. Naturally the hillsides look blackened after cutting and burning. The state governments require that the slash left after logging shall be burned—it is safer that way. The waste wood on the ground is made up largely of trees which were decayed and defective at the time of cutting—many of them absolutely useless for the manufacture of lumber. There is not enough good timber in these cast-away pieces to make it economically sound to transport them to the sawmills. That is why they are left. It is most certainly true that a recently logged hillside presents an unlovely picture. A slaughter house is not an awe-inspiring scene of beauty, nor is a field of stubble as beautiful as vellow grain waving in the autumn breeze. No harvest is as pretty as the pre-harvest scene, but as long as we eat meat and bread and wear shoes, there will be slaughter houses and stubble fields, and your home with its polished floor, your

The Industry's Answer

"In the early days of our struggling nation, the cry was for men of courage and of vision, men of power and boundless energy, men of ingenuity, men who would not be stopped by any obstacle. 'This great continent must be subdued, developed, brought under control. Mines must be worked, rivers and streams must be dammed, railroads must span the continent, and forests must be cut to make way for farms and to produce cheap lumber for the monumental drive of bridging the continent. We must unlock the wealth of America.' That was what the Voice of Public Opinion was saying when our nation was in its swaddling clothes. And men came forward with the capacity to do these things that everybody demanded be done. And the continent was subdued and developed, and America grew to manhood . . .

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comfortable and attractive furniture, and vour daily newspaper and favorite mag-azine are the result of the timber har-

"The setting aside by the people of adequate recreation areas amid the great trees—areas that shall forever be a place of beauty and inspiration for the men and women of America—is a policy which appeals to us of the forest indusenjoy these regions as much as anybody.

Lumbermen Love the Forests

"Not a man in the forest industry has grudge against a tree. He doesn't vent his spleen by cutting down trees. He isn't vicious in his work. He isn't deliberately a despoiler of beauty. He doesn't go into a dance of delight when a tree comes crashing to the earth. That is his work and he does it the very best he knows how. To condemn the hundreds of thousands of people whose life paths are in the forest industries is unthinking and unjust. To go ahead and gladly and freely use the thousand and one products of the forest on top of this denunciation is really pretty shabby.

"We all want to enjoy the products of the fields, the ranches and the forest. However, we all of us also want the satisfaction of knowing that we are not robbing nature's storehouse, but that we are helping nature to provide a continuous supply of her products, not alone for ourselves, but for our sons and daughters, 'even unto the third and fourth generation.'

"Many of us in the industry sincerely lieve that timber is a crop. We know believe that timber is a crop. that upon reaching maturity, trees cease to grow rapidly and eventually decay and die. By harvesting mature timber under sound public policies, and replacing it with a vigorous young forest, na-tional wealth is increased, natural beauty is not overlooked, continuous employment is provided, and adequate supplies of lumber are produced. One-quarter of the area of the United States is forest land. If that land is properly handled, what better form of social security could there be?

"As the farmer reserves a portion of his grain crop for seed for the next crop, we too are leaving part of the trees, as we harvest the timber, to supply seed for the next crop. The hurrying tourist does not see the young seedlings springing up, often 100,000 to the acre, on land which has been logged and burned. It takes several years for wind. rain, sun and seed to cooperate in start-ing the new forest. The honest critic will be surprised and happy when he looks beneath the brush and the firewood to find this new, vigorous, green crop heading for another harvest 80-100

vears hence. A long cycle, but a sure one barring fires and pests. An increas-ing amount of time is spent each year by private owners and by governments in protecting these future owners and by governments in protecting these fu-ture harvests which will be reaped by our sons and grandsons. We are delaying the cutting of scattered stands of timber until they have had a chance to seed the area surrounding them. We are selectively logging some of our stands, leaving trees to produce seed, and the young trees to grow to maturity.

Protecting the Forests

"To protect the young, immature crops, we are building fire roads, trails and lookouts. Every precaution is being and lookouts. Every precaution is being taken by the industry to protect the young forest crops from fire, with the result that, where logging was at one time the major cause of forest fires, it now is responsible for less than 10 per cent of them. The forest using public, the berry picker, fisherman, camper, hunter and hiker are now the major fire hazards of the forest areas. A sound, practical and constructive forest land practical and constructive forest policy is dependent upon the whole-hearted cooperation of the public forest administrators, private forest land owners, and the forest using public. Furthermore, every time society adjusts the tax laws to fit the long life cycle of timber growth, it makes it that much more feasible for the forest industries to harvest timber as a crop.

"When the honest critic really takes the time to inform himself of the situation and, thereby, knows what to look for, he will have his eyes opened to the seedlings, he will be encouraged by the fine stands of second-growth of varying ages which he sees. Too often now he is the victim of half-truths or misinformation. His eyes are closed to the sights

he is so eager to see.

Timber Is a Crop

"Timber is a crop. Those four words carry more meaning for the men and the women who do the work of the forest industries of America than any other four words in the language. They mean more individual security, social security and spiritual security for hundreds of thousands of American citizens living and yet to be born. The policy of handling timber as a crop will do more in the long run to fulfill the desires of the average working man in the forest industries than any other one thing. When forests are harvested as a crop, the men in this industry can be more certain that their basic wants and desires stand a fairer chance of being realized.

"We, in this industry, feel that we know what the average man wants, and knowing, we are acting. We feel that we have our feet set on the right road. be sure, some of us are slower than others in the progress we are making on that road for one good reason or another, but the important thing is, we know what the average worker wants. We, in the management positions, the same things for ourselves. Therefore, we understand why the worker desires them. We know that as the men who are associated with us in producing forest products are more and more in a position to fulfill these wants, then to that extent our industry will be more stable and prosperous for every individual in it, whether he sweeps a floor, falls a tree, saws a log, or manages a mill. And we all of us want that stability—that security—that permanence.

Security

"We know that the first thing a worker wants, whether he works by the hour, the piece, the week, the month, or the vear is a steady job. A steady job for present employees and for their sons and grandsons, is dependent upon the man-ner in which we conserve the timber lands entrusted to our management. Timber is a crop like any other crop except that it takes more time to grow a crop of timber than it does to raise any other.

"The second desire of every man working in our industry, regardless of position held, is to be paid just as much money as he can earn, and he wants to have his part in deciding how much that shall be. No honest working man wants the outgo of his company for wages and salaries to be so high that the company fails. And so he wants a square deal all the way round.

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"If the forests, originally placed in private hands by the people through their national and state governments, were suddenly put back into public lands, the first question which would have to be answered would be, 'Shall these forests be cut down, or shall they not?' . . . If the government should say, 'Don't cut these glorious trees—leave them,' then society is robbing itself. These trees are for use, not to be left to rot, fall down, and eventually burn up in great configgrations. up in great conflagrations.

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Why Timber Should Be Treated as a Crop

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Neither employment nor national wealth is increased by "locking up" American forests. On the contrary they are lost by slow growth of joung trees and by the rotting of mature timber. Timber is a renewable crop and will be treated as such if policy is sound. Forests ought to be commercially utilized to permit young growth to grow at the maximum rate the specie, soil and moisture will permit.

By cutting out the older, no longer growing rees, employment and national wealth are increased, and they are likewise increased through the more rapid addition of wood to the forests through the opportunity given the young growth to normally expand.

Silently, the Western hemlock shown in the above photograph, which was cut on the Western side of the Olympic Peninsula in the area tribulary to Grays Harbor, tells why Pacific Coast

forests should be utilized on a crop basis to increase employment and wealth.

This hemlock is approximately 88 years old. For 76 years it was an understory or suppressed tree, overshadowed by the giant, mature Douglas firs. It received little sunshine and but a small share of the moisture. So it grew but sinches in 76 years.

Then came the memorable storm from the Pacific Ocean, which blew down thousands of old, mature and over-ripe trees. This hemlock emerged unscathed. It now received sunlight and moisture sufficient to permit it to assume the normal growth rate of Western hemlock.

In the succeeding 12 years the tree grew 6 inches, as much as it had grown in the previous 76 years.

But that is only part of the story. It has been

computed by forestry authorities that this hem-lock at the time of the "blowdown" contained 8 cubic feet of wood. At the time it was cut it contained 23 cubic feet, a remarkable gain of 15 cubic feet in 12 years, or 1.25 cubic feet per years.

In 12 years this tree nearly tripled its cubic content of wood.

A pulp mill would have utilized 81 per cent of the 23 cubic feet at the time the trees was cut, but if it had been cut while it was still a suppressed tree the percentage of utilization would have been much less.

At the time this was an understory tree it was about 70 feet in height. When released from suppression this hemlock grew rapidly in diameter but little in height, this characteristic being a peculiarity of Western hemlock.

This page is reproduced from the July, 1936, Annual REVIEW NUMBER of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY to graphically present Mr. Olzendam's point that, "Timber Is a Crop." It is also reproduced as an example of this journal's continual emphasis, during the past ten years, upon the fact that the forests of the Pacific Northwest are a RENEWABLE RESOURCE, and that forest policies, public and private, should be based upon this fundamental truth.

"To condemn the hundreds of thousands of people whose life paths are in the forest industries is unthinking and unjust. To go ahead and gladly and freely use the thousand and one products of the forest on top of this denunciation is really pertty shabby.

"We all want to enjoy the products of the fields, the ranches and the forests. However, we all of us also want the satisfaction of knowing that we are not robbing nature's storehouse, but that we are helping nature to provide a continuous supply of her products, not alone for ourselves, but for our sons and daughters, 'even unto the third and fourth generation'. . .

"We know that the first thing a worker wants, whether he works by the hour, the piece, the week, the month or the year, is a steady job. A steady job for present employees and for their sons and grandsons, is dependent upon the manner in which we conserve the timber lands entrusted to our management. Timber is a crop like any other crop except that it takes more time to grow a crop of timber than it does to raise any other. . .

"We honestly believe in the conservation of men-that all employees in the forest industries are our business associates and should be dealt with as such and no nonsense about it."

all of us.

man may periodically build up a savings

account against a rainy day appeals to

industry wants a voice in the government

of the country, a voice in the union to which we may belong, a voice in a constructive employers' association, and something to say as to how our local, state and federal governments shall be

run. We all of us believe deeply in the democratic idea. We know that democ-

racy in industry is of transcendent im-

of the majority of us in the forest products industry. These are the desires

which we know are natural and which many of us believe are attainable—not

all at once, but as rapidly as adjustments can be made on a secure footing.
"We do not claim that this program

is perfect; we do not say that all of it

has been put into effect by everybody in

the industry by any means, but, as we attempt thus to add up our present sit-

uation, there is a clear indication that we are moving along the right line.

These policies have grown up out of the close association which so many of us have had in all the branches of the in-

dustry down through the years. A great many managements and men in our in-dustry stand ready to do their part in

rounding out this program.

"I suggest that these are the desires

in order that they may adv mensurate with their abilities.

"Security against the major risks of life, death, accident, disability, old age, and unemployment constitute the third desire. By the action of employers and employees privately, and by their coop-eration with state and federal governments, the average working man finds himself moving along the road towards greater security against these risks.

"Fourth, many working men want the opportunity to belong to a genuine trade union organized by themselves and their mates for the solid advancement of employees and therefore of the industry ployees and therefore of the industry. Many others, not organization minded want the opportunity to go their own way. The members of the management staffs want the opportunity, likewise, to belong to their own trade associations organized also for the advancement of the industry. the industry.

"Fifth, the management and men of our industry desire to exchange their experiences with their fellow workers as business associates on all subjects of mutual interest having in mind the general advancement of the industry. We want

no paternalism.
"Sixth, it is the will of all of us in the industry, management and men, to see

industry, management and men, to see that any grievances which may arise are promptly and justly handled.
"Seventh, equality of opportunity with promotion from within and no favoritism appeals to men in all positions.

Opportunity

"Eighth, the opportunity to have the best scientific help in the prevention and curing of disease, and the curing of in-juries touches a common cord in the minds of men and management.

"Ninth, the opportunity to help in improving the business and to receive proper credit for the help rendered is a de-sire of the men in our industry. Every man wants to build into the industry his own ideas for improvement which are found by impartial test to be wise.

"Tenth, whether we work in offices, mills, or woods, we want safe, light, wellventilated, clean places to work.

"Eleventh, we want hours of work such as to permit plenty of time for rest and recreation, and the enjoyment of family life.
"Twelfth, machinery through which a

Constructive Criticism Welcomed

"We of the industry welcome the constructive criticism of public opinion. A frank look at himself through the eyes

of a friend is a good thing for any man.

"The Voice of the Forest Industry is tolerant—open-minded and progressive.

We do not claim perfection. We admit it would have been a splendid thing for our industry and for all concerned if our industry and to the lessons we have learned during the past twenty years could have been learned forty years ago. But we are just average men, not any more far-sighted than other men in other industries

"Many among us honestly believe now

that timber is a crop.
"We believe today that the conservation of trees is right—is sound business

from all points of view.
"We honestly believe in the conservation of men—that all employees in the forest industries are our business asso-ciates and should be dealt with as such and no nonsense about it.

We ask that public opinion be as generous, as sympathetic, and as reasonable with our industry as it is with others—no more, no less.
"All of us in the forest industry are

proud of our heritage and are eager that our industry shall make its full measure of contribution to social security and national prosperity."

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Roderic Olzendam is not a newcomer to either the pulp and paper or the tim-

various problems connected with industrial relations and social security. In 1928, he became director of the Indus-trial Relations Division of the Policyholders Service Bureau of the Metropoli-tan Life Insurance Company in New York. In 1930 he was made research director and was one of a committee of three sent abroad by the Metropolitan to study unemployment insurance, health insurance, and old-age pensions in fourolizendam's direction a series of thirteen monographs was issued dealing with all phases of social insurance.

Mr. Olzendam became associated with Weyerhaeuser Timber Company in June of this year, and will concern him-self particularly with the industrial and

"Thirteenth, many of us want the op portunity to own our own homes and all of us desire to have our children have the best possible chances for education advance com-"And last of all, every one of us in the

ber industries. A graduate of the University of Vermont, he was for seven years secretary of industrial relations for years secretary of industrial relations for the largest news print company in Can-ada, the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, now a part of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited. During 1927 and 1928 Mr. Olzendam was industrial relations adviser at the International Labor Office in Geneva, Switzerland. In connection with this work he travelled extensively, stduying

public relations of that company "Many of us in the industry sincerely believe that timber is a crop. We know that upon reaching maturity, trees cease to grow rapidly and eventually decay and die. By harvesting mature timber under sound public policies, and replacing it with a vigorous young forest, national wealth is increased, natural beauty is not overlooked, continuous employment is provided, and adequate supplies of lumber are produced. One-quarter of the

area of the United States is forest land. If that land

is properly handled, what better form of social

security could there be?"

"The Menace of the Pulp Mill"

Many lumbermen and naval stores operators look upon the large number of new pulp mills in the South as a menace to the existence of their own industries This editorial and summary of an article on the subject will be of interest to Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper mill operators and executives.

Throughout the industry, from Washington to Maine, from British Columbia to Newfoundland, pulp and paper mill operators are discussing the potential effect of the present expansion in the Southern states on the entire industry There are many points to the problem of Southern development.

The point most frequently discussed by Pacific Coast men is that of the Southern imber supply. Is it adequate to furnish Taw material to all of the new kraft mills? Is it sufficient to supply this raw material at the present low cost of pulpwood in

Forest service surveys of the timber resources of the Southern states are not as yet complete, but enough work has been done and the data tabulated to cause many students of the situation to say that the Southern timber supply is insufficient for all of the new mills unless they deprive the present lumber and naval stores industries of a part of their raw ma-

It is generally believed that competition for pulpwood will in a few years time raise the cost of pulpwood in the South and thereby reduce that region's competitive advantage over other regions in the manufacture of kraft pulp, paper and

This belief is in accord with the formula developed and expounded by Charles W. Boyce, secretary of the American Strategy can Paper & Pulp Association, at the Atintic City meeting of TAPPI in October, 1935. This paper was published under the title of "Pulpwood" in the November, 1935, number of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

Mr. Boyce pointed out that wherever wood costs were low increased pulp development tended to raise those costs and at the same time lower the wood costs in the higher cost producing regions. It is roughly an application of the law of supply and demand. In his paper Mr. Boyce amplified this and other points in connection with wood supply. tion with wood supply.

In recent months Southern lumbermen, Southern Forest Service men and Southern naval stores operators have raised the point that the growing pulp industry was iming at the destruction of their in-

They point out that the coming com-petition for wood will be not alone between pulp mills but between all the pulp mills, the lumber industry and naval Rores industry.

In the following editorial and summary of an article this part of the problem is presented and a solution offered. This editorial appeared in the Southern Lumber Journal for September 10th un-

der the heading, "The Menace of the Pulp Mill." The summary appeared in the same journal.

"The coming of many pulp mills to the piney woods of the Southeast has lately caused much concern to those who have long been in the habit of converting pine trees into ties, poles, naval stores and into lumber. So many three, four, five and six million dollar plants for the production of kraft paper and other pulp products are in the process of going up from Franklin, Va., to Apalachicola, Fla., that it is no wonder that lumbermen of this territory are wondering just how much longer they are going to be able to stay in business.

"As publishers of a lumber paper that depends to a considerable extent on lumber production from the area now infested by pulp mills, we have no hesitancy in making two positive statements:

"First, enough pulp mills will be located in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal area by the time the present building spree is concluded to create, within a very few years, a pulpwood scarcity unless the op-erators of these mills cooperate with state forestry departments to establish the practice of selective cutting.

"Second, the areas adjacent to the pulp mills can grow enough timber to keep the pulp mills supplied with cordwood and assure the continuance of the naval stores and lumber industries provided that no time is lost in conserving present resources.

"The long expected influx of paper mills from the north and east finally has been realized. We have been expecting it been realized. We have been expecting it for years. Pulp and paper mill capitalists have been postponing the inevitable as long as possible. Now they are swarming into the South, from Virginia to Texas, as a matter of self protection. Pulp mills of the northern woods are being abandoned rapidly because much equipment is obsolete, because cordwood is high priced and scarce and because labor and other operating conditions, including taxes, are almost confiscatory.

"Old competitors are coming South together because they have no other choice. They are buying up timber lands cheaply and they hope they will find here a per-petual source of timber supply and long-time relief from high labor and taxation

"But their plans won't work out if the mills get too thick and the present plenty of our forests is not wisely conserved. These operators will do well to heed the advice that is being given freely to them by federal and state foresters who know the capacity of our timber lands better than any of us who are in the business of converting their products for consump-

"These foresters know that slash pine timber will grow, where the seed is sown and the young trees protected from fire, at an average rate of 200 board feet per acre per year; that a million acres of timber lands ought to grow two hundred million feet of timber per year; that there is enough of this timber land in almost any southern state to grow in excess of a bil-lion feet of timber per year (in some states two billion feet or more), and that such a growth is in excess of the present timber conversion rate for all purposes in some of the states, Florida for instance.

"BUT, without conservation, there will be no such rate of growth. We have no laws (and are not likely to have any) that will compel either the production of new crops of timber or selective cutting of present crops. We have no way of com-pelling a naval stores operator not to kill pelling a naval stores operator not to kill a sapling by slashing it for gum before it is big enough to stand alone. And we have no legal restraints to place upon land owners who cut thriving young trees for pulpwood.

"And so there will eventually come a famine in the production of cordwood throughout the Coastal plains unless wise pulp mill operators encourage small land.

pulp mill operators encourage small land owners to both harvest selectively and to produce new tree crops.

"It is our privilege to publish elsewhere in this Number, a very informative article on this subject. The author is R. K. Winters, Acting Regional Survey Director of the U. S. Forest Service. The meat of Mr. Winters' article is that Horse Sense cutting will allow the South plenty of pine for pulp mills, sawmills and naval stores operators. It is an interesting paper on this intensely important subject and deserves to be widely read and studied.

"Mr. Winters' study of nineteen Texas counties showed a natural growth or re-plenishment amounting to a billion feet plenishment amounting to a billion feet of pine in one year against which there was a drain of only 618 million board feet, despite the fact that cutting was going on by 63 large mills, 112 small mills, five veneer plants, four creosoting plants, one stave mill, two pulp mills and ten miscellaneous wood using plants. The same study of a typical Georgia, Alabama, Florida or Carolina timber area would have yielded a similar result. have yielded a similar result.

"It is interesting to learn that the normal value of U. S. production of pulp and paper is approximately 700 million dollars; that the paper industry is made up of 730 mills in 35 different states and that total annual production is about 17 million tons."

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Horse Sense Cutting Will **Guarantee Plenty of Pines for** Pulp and Saw Mills

"Although a study of the 44 existing or definitely projected Southern pulp mills reveals instances of improper planning and a consequent threat to the well being of the lumber and other wood-using industries in those regions, it is nevertheless 'definitely possible to integrate the pulp and paper industry with the induswinters of the Southern Forest Experiment Station, New Orleans.

"In an official U. S. Forest Service publication released recently, Mr. Winters pointed out that 'wise use of any renewable resources involves the consumption each year of only the annual accretion, leaving the growing capital intact,' hence the ability of the forest resources in any locality to meet the continuous needs of the industrial plants drawing from should be 'a very important factor in de-termining the location of new plants,' Forest Survey data for Southeast Geor-gia, he adds, indicates that reproductive capacity of the forests was not taken into careful consideration 'and that there is a serious threat of overcutting. . . . This a serious threat of overcutting. . . . This means that eventually some of the forest industrial plants will have to cease opera-tion and employes of these plants will have to seek employment elsewhere.

An Intensive Study

"To illustrate the feasibility of maintaining a constant supply of forest raw materials, Mr. Winters has made an intensive study of seventeen counties in southeast Texas wherein are located 63 sawmills having a daily capacity of 20, 000 board feet or greater, as well as 112 smaller mills, 4 veneer plants, 4 creosoting plants, 1 stave mill, 2 pulp mills and 10 miscellaneous wood-using plants. found that two-thirds of the ten million acres within this area are forested, the estimated stand of timber being 19½ billion board feet. The natural increase of this area in 1935 was found to be a billion board to be a billion board feet. lion feet of pine, against which there was a drain of 618 million board feet, and 264 million board feet of hardwoods, against which there was a drain of 196 million feet.

"Therefore, even though the present "Therefore, even though the present forest industries increase production in 1937 as much as 30 per cent over their 1935 production and hold this level for the next few years,' Mr. Winters' statement continues, 'there still would be sufficient timber growth to justify some expansion in wood using industries.'

Three Questions

"In the light of these facts the question "In the light of these facts the question that naturally arises, from the point of view of the longtime welfare of the people in this area, is: 'Should more pulp mills be built, more new sawmills be constructed, or should the timber consumption of other kinds of forest industrial plants be increased?'

"To arrays with question intelligently."

"To answer this question intelligently, the Forest Service expert points out, three things must be known:

"(1) The comparative stumpage value per unit of wood volume of pulpwood, sawtimber, poles, veneer blocks, etc.

"(2) The amount of labor required to manufacture a unit volume of wood into paper, lumber, vener, etc., and,
"(3) The value added through manu-

facture of a unit volume of wood into paper as compared with the value of equal volume of wood when made into

equal volume of wood when made into lumber or other products.

"Whether it being Texas, Georgia or the entire Southern region, these same three factors are equally applicable, therefore the reasoning in connection with each of these factors is reproduced in [...]

Sawmill Stumpage Higher

"Regarding the first of these, Mr. Win-

ters explains as follows:
"Present stumpage prices for pulpwood if purchased by the cord are usually quoted at 50 to 75c per standard cord in this area. (The U. S. Forest Service is asking \$1.00 per cord for pulpwood from the National Forests in the South.) On the basis of 77 cubic feet of solid peeled the basis of 77 cubic feet of solid peeled wood per cord this wood is worth about 2/3 to 1c per cubic foot of peeled wood. Comparable stumpage prices for good pine sawtimber at \$5.85 per M board feet is 3½c per cubic foot. Accordingly, wood marketed for pulp sells for only 1/5 to 1/5. 1/5 to 1/3 as much per unit of volume as when grown to a size and quality suitable for the manufacture of the better grades of lumber. Furthermore, most pulpwood is cut from trees less than 13 inches d.b.h. and at a stage in their development when they are probably making their most rapid growth. Thus pulp-wood operators, cutting chiefly young timber, are removing trees at a time when they are about to make rapid growth and when their value per unit of volume under present conditions is relatively low. From the point of view of the average timberland owner, therefore, the growing of wood for pulp manufacture alone does not yield the maximum possible money return per unit of volume grown.'

Sawmill Labor Less

"With reference to the labor factor.

Forester Winters says:

'In the South, it is estimated that for an average mill approximately three 10-hour man-days are required to manufacture 1,000 board feet of standard, dressed, pine lumber. This labor requirement includes the employment necessary in cutting the logs in the woods, transporting them to the mill, sawing them into lumber, and drying and surfacing the lumber. Expressing this in terms of cubic contents, we find that the lumber mill la-bor requirement is 13.5 man-hours per standard cord (4x4x8 ft.) of wood v bark, containing 77 cubic feet of peeled wood. In contrast, the corresponding la-bor requirement of the southern pulp industry is estimated at 17 man-hours per standard cord. This includes the cutting and transporting of the billets to the pulp and transporting of the billets to the pulp mill and the manufacturing of the pulp and kraft papers or paper board. It is apparent, therefore, that the wood-pulp industry uses more labor per unit of wood consumed than does the pine-lumber industry.

Lumber Brings Less Than Pulp

"And with reference to the factor of alue-added-through manufacture, the

facts are these:
"The current market price of southrn pine lumber (average of all grades) is in the neighborhood of \$32 per M board feet. If we assume that average second-growth pine stumpage sells at \$3 per M board feet, this leaves \$29 as the

value added through manufacture. value added through manutacture. Converting this to standard cords, this is approximately \$13 per cord. Assuming a stumpage price of 50c a standard cord for wood and an average current price for southern kraft paper of \$95 per short ton (f.o.b. mill) and further assuming 1.5 standard cords of wood and bark per ton of kraft paper, the value added to a standard cord of wood by converting it into this type of paper is \$62.83. Thus we see that the value added to the cost of wood in the manufacturing of kraft paper is about five times as great as the value added in the manufacture of pine lumber. This money is spent for wages, improvements in plants, interest on invested money, and dividends. Some part of it is spent locally, contributing to the support of grocers, clothiers, carpenters and others; probably a smaller percentage is spent locally than in the case of the sawmill operation under consideration.'
"Continuing, Mr. Winters reasons it

must be apparent that each type of industry has its advantages 'and that each can ay an important part in the industrial play an important part in the industrial life of a community.' Ordinarily, he de-clares, the pulp mills and the sawmills need not be hostile industries, 'compet-ing in the same market for the same kind of wood; but,' he warns, 'under pressure of need, pulp mills can cut the trees over a large area before they reach a size that makes them attractive to the lumber mill and thus force lumber mills out of the territory.

Horse Sense Needed

"To prevent such a situation and make to prevent such a situation and make it possible for both types of industry to work together for the good of all, Mr. Winters believes that it is only necessary to use common 'horse sense.' The production of clear lumber requires that young timber stands be dense, but since fast growth for the trees that are to be ultimately harvested requires thinning at proper intervals, and since four or five these thinnings may be made to yield pulpwood during the time that the final crop of sawlog-size trees is maturing, it is not only possible for the sawmills, pulp mills and timber owners to work together but it also can be mutually profitable for them to do so.

"Commenting on this phase of the situation, Mr. Winters explains that cut-tings of this kind in Europe indicate that tings of this kind in Europe indicate that the volume produced in periodic thin-nings needed to grow a stand of pine trees to an average d.b.h. of 15 inches is about equal to the volume removed in the final harvest of sawlog-size trees. This means that if a stand in the South, treated after this fashion, yields 12,000 board feet per acre at the end of 50 years, it probably would have yielded during this period 25 to 30 cords of pulpwood per acre in thinnings.

Fight for the Davies Golf Trophy

Golfers at the Rainier Pulp & Paper Company of Shelton, Washington, are engaged in a serious and sometimes grim battle for the Davies trophy for the win-ner in match play. Sixteen contestants, all Rainier employes, are the survivors of the qualifying rounds and the tournament will end late this month.

D. B. Davies, manager of Rainier, has put up the trophy which all of the six-teen desire to win and hold for a full

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Puget Sound Earnings Rise in First Eight Months

Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company Report Earnings of \$359,018.89 For First Eight Months of Current Year

Earnings of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company with mills at Belling-ham and Anacortes and logging opera-tions east of Clear Lake, Washington, for the first eight months of 1937 amounted the first eight months of 1937 amounted to \$359,018.89 according to a recent announcement by Ossian Anderson, president of the company. This was after deducting depreciation and all other charges but before excess profits and un-distributed earnings taxes. The earnings for the first eight months were equal to \$1.44 per share on the new common

Mr. Anderson stated that the financial condition of the company is quite satisfactory, the current ratio of assets to liabilities being approximately three to one.

The Bellingham unbleached sulphite pulp mill averaged 114 tons per day dur-ing August, the largest production ever recorded, and manufacturing costs were \$1.65 per ton less than in July. The cost of converting logs into chips was the lowest since the company acquired the break-down mill from the Morrison Mill Com-

Mr. Anderson also reported that the company was having no difficulty in se-curing sufficient space for shipment of pulp to Japan and that the condition was expected to continue due to the recent Japanese announcement that wood pulp was on the preferred list of commodities to be imported by Japan. (See page 7, September issue of PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY.) Mr. Anderson further reported that the Japanese were seeking additional tonnages of wood pulp.

Dividend Declared

On October 1st the directors of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company declared a dividend payable October 11th of 25 cents a share on the new common stock of the company. This is equivalent to a dividend rate of 50 cents a share on the old common stock.

on the old common stock.

With this dividend Puget Sound total disbursements on common stock so far this year total \$187,000. Mr. Anderson stated he expected a conservative dividend policy to be continued by the com-

Spaulding Making **Bond Payments**

The Spaulding Pulp & Paper Company of Newberg, Oregon, operating a 70 tons per day unbleached sulphite pulp mill, is making progress toward a sounder financial setup, according to fentress Hill, chairman of the bondholders' committee

Although the company was unable to retire its bonds which were due on October 1st, it has paid \$40,554 in interest on the bonds since April of this year which represents three years' accrued interest on the series B bonds.

In a letter to holders of both series A and series B bonds Mr. Hill stated that the management of the company has indicated on the basis of present earnings the remaining interest on the series B bonds, amounting to about \$27,000 will be paid prior to December 31st next.

Mr. Hill stated further:

"At a joint meeting of the bondholders' committee and the board of directors of the company held in Newberg, September 23, the management of the com-pany indicated that it will be necessary, in order to keep the plant in proper state of repair, to divert a portion of the earn-ings for the next few months for this

Mr. Hill added that the "committee believes that with continued earnings for the year 1938, at least as favorable as those of 1937, the company should be in a position on or about April 1, 1938, to allocate monthly a fair percentage of its earnings for the retirement of bonds.

"Accordingly, based upon the foregoing, together with the demonstrated ability of the company to pay accrued in-terest during the year 1937 approximating \$70,000, and in view of the fact that the outstanding bonds of the company are in the hands of people friendly to the management, your committee recommends to the bondholders that upon maturity of the bonds no action be taken toward foreclosure.

The committee, which is composed of Mr. Hill, E. Fred Emery, H. B. Van Duzer, William Walton and B. T. McBain, "will continue to be actively in contact with the management," Mr. Hill stated, "and will advise the bondholders further at any time there is any change in the condition materially affecting their in-

American Brass Engineers Visit Coast

Late in September James T. Kemp and R. S. Baker, service engineers with the American Brass Company of Waterbury, Connecticut, visited several Pacific Coast pulp and paper mills in the interests of Everdur and other alloys.

Mr. Kemp's previous visit to the Coast was in June, 1936, at which time he pre-sented a paper before the joint meeting of TAPPI and the Superintendents Association in Longview.

E. P. Hammond, northwest representa-tive for American Brass returned with Mr. Kemp and Mr. Baker for a visit to the company's headquarters at Waterbury.

Schoenwerk to Build Canadian Mill

O. C. Schoenwerk, well known on the Pacific Coast for his design and construc-tion of pulp mills, has been selected to design the 200 tons per day bleached sulphate pulp mill to be constructed near Port Arthur, Ontario, by interests connected with the Marathon Paper Mills of Rothschild, Wisconsin.

This announcement was made recently by D. C. Everest, vice-president and general manager oft he Marathon company. Mr. Schoenwerk is now completing a 150 tons per day bleached sulphate pulp mill for the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Com-pany at Brunswick, Georgia.

Stebbins Forms Coast Subsidiary

To better serve customers on the Pacific Coast, the Stebbins Engineering Corporation, a Washington corporation, has recently been organized as a subsidiary of the Stebbins Engineering & Manufacturing Company of Watertown, New York.

The organization of the new company

involves no changes in personnel, service or policies, but as a local corporation it will be in a more advantageous position to render even better service to Pacific

to render even better service to Pacific Coast pulp and paper mills.

Albert S. Quinn, who has been in charge of the Stebbins operations on the Pacific Coast since the establishment of the original office in January, 1930, will continue as manager of the Stebbins Engineering Corporation with offices at 1201 Textile Tower, Seattle.

The transfer of current Pacific Coast business to the subsidiary company was effected September 1st and mills on the West Coast will now deal directly with the Seattle office on all matters.

Carl F. Richter, president of the parent company in Watertown, announces also

company in Watertown, announces also that the Technical Service Department has been substantially enlarged and centralized at Watertown, New York. This service is available to Pacific Coast customers through the newly formed Stebling Facilities. bins Engineering Corporation.



A. S. QUINN, Manager Stebbins Engineering Corporation

Hi-Jinks Again Breaks Record

Third Annual Sports Carnival and Hi-Jinks of Paper Mill Men's Club of Southern California Attended by 275 Men

FROM the small acorn, planted three years ago when the Paper Mill Men's Club of Southern California held its first Sports Carnival and Hi-Jinks, grew the third and recent staging of that event which must be called (to keep the metaphor straight) a "colossal" oak.

which must be called (to keep the metaphor straight) a "colossal" oak.

Last year's attendance of 215 was termed by PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY, "The largest gathering of paper men in the West." It is with considerable pleasure that PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY reports this year, correcting last year's well earned superlative, "With an attendance of 275, the third annual Sports Carnival and HiJinks of the Paper Mill Men's Club of Southern California was the largest gathering of paper men ever held in the West."

From mid day until well past midnight the California Country Club, scene of this as well as the first presentation of the affair, was buzzing with activity. At two o'clock two doughty soft-ball teams tangled in a classic which could brook no comparison with even so well known a game as the opener of the World Series. The Paper Mill Men swarmed over the Paper Buyers to a 19-11 victory in a snappy 8 and 9 inning game (8 innings for the Paper Mill Men and 9 innings for the Paper Buyers), a reversal of the preceding year's tournament when the decision went to the Paper Buyers by a "wisp of fog." (Last year's report claimed a 27-26 win for the Paper Mill Men.—Ed.) Roy Gute was soft-ball tournament chairman and captain of the team.

The golf tourney was entered by seventy-two fairway campaigners and by the results could be termed a top-flight match in which some great golf was played. In Class A, wherein a handicap of 1 to 15 was set, low net was tied for by two players, in Class C low net was tied for again by two players, and in the first Select Nine Class three players tied for first. Winners were announced and prizes awarded at the dinne. Frankk Philbrook, first president of the group, was chairman of the golf and club arrangements committee, aided by Chas. Spies' and Louis Wanka.

Towards evening and before dinner the Various Indoor Pastimes division of the Sports Carnival got underway. This phase is said to be of venerable tradition dating back into the lost records of antiquity.

At dinner the clan gathered and mustered up a roll of 275 with not a vacancy at the bountiful tables set by the club's major domo, L. A. Snook. A repast to appease the appetite of an epicure was served.

Neil B. Sinclair, president of the organization, opened the meeting with a welcome to the members of the wholesale paper and twine distributing trade, who were guests of the club at the event. He

introduced guests who had come from San Francisco who were G. J. Ticoulet, W. L. Shattuck, W. J. Gray, Walter F. Goodman, Arthur Dunne, and Fred Miller, a guest from New York. Mr. Sinclair then called on W. Bert Reynolds, head of the Paper Trades Conference of Southern California, commending him for his work in the interests of the Club and the industry as a whole, and on Cal W o o d, representative for PACIFIC PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY, for the co-operation of that publication. He then turned the meeting over to Russell F. Attridge, general chairman of the 1937 Hi-Jinks.

Golf Winners

Mr. Attridge welcomed the guests and called on Mr. Philbrook for a report on the golf tournament. Mr. Philbrook commented that there were a gang of good golfers in the crowd and competition for the prizes had been close and keen. In Class A, Philo Holland and Chas. Spies tied for first low with a low net of 71. In order to settle the award, dice were thrown and Mr. Spies won the handsome three bottle, silver-mounted crystal decanter set.

Class B winner was L. W. Lamboy with a 65 low net who was awarded a brown suede leather Val-A-Pak case. Class C was tied with Frank Smythe and R. H. Buel both turning in a low net of 65. The throw of the dice brought the award, a fine Seth Thomas electric clock to Mr. Buel. In the first Select Nine Class Harry Fields, C. B. Kerr and Carl Thomas who was awarded one dozen Silver King golf balls. Second Select Nine Class was won by E. P. Partland, who was presented a fllannel shirt. Five men tied for the winning number. These were G. J. Ticoulet, Carl Fricke, Newby Green, Carl Smith and F. O. Fernstrom. The wheel of fortune turned for Mr. Tocoulet who was awarded a zipper bag. Frank Smythe and E. P. Partland were tied for the second Bogey prize which went to Mr. Smythe on the throw and was a syphon bottle. James M. Reynolds, Carl Smith, Walter Genuit and W. T. Shattuck tied for the Putting Contest and the throw went to Carl Smith who was presented a toilet case. Consolation prize went to Sam Warner, a bright new kerosene burning street lamp to hang on the rear of his car when his tail light burns out.

Mr .Attridge then called on Mr. Gute to report the results of the soft-ball game. The line-up on the Paper Mill Men's team at the beginning and through most of the innings was: Roy Gute, pitcher, G. N. "Jerry" Madigan, catcher, Dwight Tudor, first, Ken Ross, second, Stanley Haehnlen, third, L. W. Mayclin, second, A. B. Wimpey, left field, Dewey Megel, center

field, Lou Garlick, right field. Many substitutes were run in including such "ringers" as Neil Sinclair, according to the Paper Buyers report. The line-up on the Paper Buyers Team was: John Keres, pitcher, W. C. Fulton, catcher, Robt. Whiting, first, O. "Barny" Barnhill, third, Collins Care, short stop, J. C. Smith, second, A. I. Thompson, left field, Lynn Oviatt, right field, Geo. Gerard, center field. George Randolph braved the task of umpire. Mr. Gute claimed that last year the Paper Buyers won and declared the victory of that day a reversal since the Paper Mill Men tallied 19 to the Paper Buyers' 11.

Mr. Attridge then called on Lester Remmers to supervise the giving of the

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Mr. Attridge then called on Lester Remmers to supervise the giving of the door prizes. Stubs were drawn by Miss Helen Madison, one of the entertainers. Twenty-eight door prizes were awarded including the first prize of an electric office clock which went to Donald Ingram. Other winners who received liquid prizes were Wm. C. Fricke, Earl Fillier, Harold Bates, Stafford Harlowe, N. L. ("Dad") Brinker, R. Ziegler, Milt Corcoran, A. B. Wimpey, Bill Tavernor, Warren Webb, Lou Simpson, Harry Levy, A. F. Arnold, Floyd Smith, Cleve Bolyard, Paul Peters, Louis Florintine, Louis Johnson, Kieth Kimball, Lem Wilson, Walter Voltz, T. C. Bingham, V. O. Pelletier, D. A. Watson, and Bill Heitman.
A. E. Carlson, chairman of the enter-

A. E. Carlson, chairman of the entertainment committee, was unable to attend due to illness. In his place Mr. Artidge called on Edward N. Smith, past president of the group, to introduce the floor show. Mr. Smith remarked that the compliments received following the last year's show had moved the committee to select the services of Roy McRae who provided the entertainers last year. The show followed and was marked for its snap and freshness.

Following the floor show, Mr. Attridge called on Dewey Megel, chairman of the prize drawings committee, to conduct the 1937 Christmas Dinner Fund awards. He was assisted by Harry Fields and one of four of the entertainers who was chosen by the toss of a dice. The capital award of \$500 went to Sam Goldwyn of the U. S. Paper Co. Second award of \$100 went to E. J. Kiefer, Hammersley Paper Co. Third award of \$75 went to Merle Paup of the Comfort Paper Co., Fourth award of \$50 went to J. H. Miller of Smart & Final. Fifth award of \$25 went to Phil Isler of the Bag Institute of San Francisco. Sixth award and consolation prize of \$22.50 went to Dan C. Edmond. Twenty more consolation prizes of \$20 each went to the following: Evylin C. Garwood, Jack H. Brady, Vivian V. Jones, Chester O. Gunther of Crown Wilamette, Jean Fosslinder, W. H. Hazard, L. Shelton, Geo. A. Ward of Ward Davis and Dunn, Louis Wanka of Pacific Coast Paper Mills, C. Cleve Bolyard of Paper

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Supply Co., M. E. Pentz, J. G. Creal of H. S. Crocker Co., A. A. Ernst of Everett Pulp & Paper Co., Mrs. A. T Gaylord, J. Becker, Anthony Canzonerri of Angelus Paper & Excelsior Products Co., Elwood Murray, S. E. Rykoff of S. E. Rykoff & Co., H. R. Kernberger of Blake, Moffitt and Towne, and Grace M. Gant. After this exciting drawing the hosts and their guests retired to sundry other pas-rimes.

The Committee

The 1937 Hi-Jinks Committee which so ably put on the party consisted of Rusell F. Attridge, Frank N. Gladden, Frank P. Philbrook, Roy J. Gute, C. Fran Jenkins, Arthur E. Carlson, Lester E. Remmers, Arthur E. Kern, Dewey Megel and W. Bruce Swope.

The hosts, guests and co-operating firms follow:

Hosts

The Adhesive Products Co., Wm. L. Shatmck: Angelus Paper & Excelsior Products Co.,
F. C. Van Amberg, Earl Van Amberg, L. G.
F. C. Van Amberg, Earl Van Amberg, L. G.
F. C. Van Amberg, E. G. C.
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F. C. Bildernia Cotton Mills Co.,
F. C. Bingham; California Fruit Wrapping Mills,
Inc., F. O. Fernstrom, J. W. Genuit, D. P.
Kichols, W. H. Johnson, J. E. Mauer; California Oregon Paper Mills, J. M. McCord, Lewis
H. White; Capital Envelope Company, George
C. McNamara.
Central Paper Co., Edward N. Smith: Colum-

C. McNamara.

Central Paper Co., Edward N. Smith; Columbian Rope Company, K. R. Atwater; Comfort Paper Corporation, L. C. Harden, Merle M. Pup; Continental Bag Specialities Co., Irwin C. Reiss; Crown Willamette Paper Co., Lester G. Gumenter, Newbey A. Green, Chester O. Gumenter, Wm. R. McHaffie, Edw. P. Partland, Stanley G. Yount; Crystal Paper Service Corp., Paul R. Raab, Jack Williams; Crystal Tissue Co., Edward N. Smith; Cupples Company, Charles

ON THE RIGHT

Snapshots taken at the Third Annual Hi-Jinks and Sports Carnival of the Paper Mill Men's Club of Southern California. No. 1, left to right, WIL-LIAM L. SHATTUCK, F. L. WILLSON, CHARLES BINGHAM, S. P. SITTER.

No. 2, JOE FARREL and LOUIS WANKA at the golf score keeping table. No. 3, TED CORCORAN, ART KERN, MILTON CORCORAN, C. G. HULSE. No. 4, BILL McBRIDE, GEORGE A. MARMION, RUSS ATTRIDGE, HARRY FIELDS. No. 5, R. T. CLOSE, B. R. MANKER, W. E. WEBB, WALTER GOODMAN.

No. 6, R. K. GEMMILL, STERLING WRIGHT, CHARLES SPIES, I. J. HALL. No. 7, G. C. WIEMAN, W. E. TAVERNER, G. J. TICOULET, P. K. HOLLAND. No. 8, HAT NOLAND, FRAN JENKINS, JIM GRAY, JOE SMITH. No. 9, WALTER JOHNSTON, BRUCE BROWN, CLARENCE KERR.

No. 10, ROY GUTE, KEN ROSS, L. W. MAYCLIN and DEWEY MEGEL at famous refreshment booth between ianings of the softball game. No. 11, FLOYD SMITH, FRANK PHILBROOK, LEE LE GRANT, CARL FRICKE. No. 12, CHARLES P. HEAD, L. W. LAMBOY, BILL EIGLE, AL HENTSCHEL.

No. 13, R. B. TOWN, LOUIS FLOREN-TINE, GEORGE A. WARD, R. H. BUEL. No. 14, CARL THOMAS, FRANK SMYTHE, CHARLES DIGBY, CARL SMITH.



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SOUNDVIEW joins the parade of **SKF**-USERS

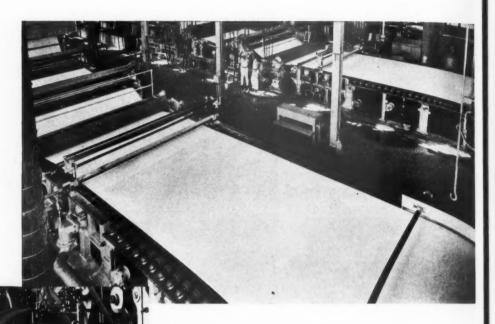




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Debeckmun Company, T. E. Bruffy: Everett Pulp & Paper Co., A. A. Ernst; Fibreboard Router, Inc., Walter Johnston, O. C. Majors, J. A. McDaniels, J. D. Tudor, H. R. Turritun; The Flintkote Co. Pioneer Division, A. T. Carison, M. C. Larsen, L. M. Simpson; Graelam Paper Co., Frank R. Philbrook; Great Wester Cordage, Inc., C. H. Allen, R. Hollis Hardy, Clarence W. Jordan, A. Bruce Swope, A. B. Winnpey; Groff Paper Co., Johnson, Carvell & Murphy; Harvey Paper Products Company, C. M. Burch; Hawley Pulp & Paper Co., Dewey Megel, W. B. O'Malley; Hoberg Paper Mills, Jas., Robert S. Morrill.

Inland Empire Paper Co., S. R. Whiting, John E. Whiting; Johnson, Carvell & Murphy, Russell F. Attridge, Garry Carlton, William Fr. Physical Rev. Murphy; Kimberly-Clark Corp., C. Francia Jenkins; Lily-Tulip Cup Corp., W. A. McBrist; Longview Fibre Co., A. D. West, E. P. Hill; Los Angeles Paper Bag Co., Calvin J. Litds; McLaurin Jones Company, Norman A. Baist; Menasha Products Co., Roy J. Gute, S. P. Sner: Mill Agents & Distributors, Inc., Stanley Mshasha Grounzed & Coated Paper Co., Neil

Sime: Mill Agents & Distributors, anc., assaus, M. Haehnlen; Morgan Paper Co., A. U. Morse & Co.

Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co., Neil B. Sinclair; National Paper Products Sales Co., Neily C. Fields; Northern Paper Mills, Wm. Heiman, B. A. Watson; Pacific Coast Paper Hills, S. G. Wilson, Louis Wanka; Pacific Strawpaper & Board Co., Johnson, Carvell & Murphy; Pacific Waxed Paper Co., Charles L. Fucose; Paper Supply Company, C. Cleve Bolsard, Charles O. Culp, Charles O. Helmick; Paterson Pacific Parchment Co., Floyd D. Smith, W. J. Gray; Rapinwax Paper Co., L. W. Maydin; Rhinelander Paper Co., Edward N. Smith, W. J. Gray; Rapinwax Paper Co., L. W. Maydin; Rhinelander Paper Co., Edward N. Smith, Riegel Paper Corporation, T. F. Donoghue; & Helens Pulp & Paper Co., Fank R. Philbook; Sales Service Corp., H. T. Phillips, W. Ties; Schemerhorn Bros. Co., Earl J. Fillier; Siklin Paper Corp., Walter F. Goodman; Kenseh R. Ross; Southern Kraft Corp., Continental Division, Frank M. Gladden; Straubel Paper Co., H. O. Bishop; Tubbs Cordage Co., W. I. Atherton; Tuttle Press Co., The, Edward N. Smith; Union Bag & Paper Corp., G. S. Brensil, F. B. Miller.

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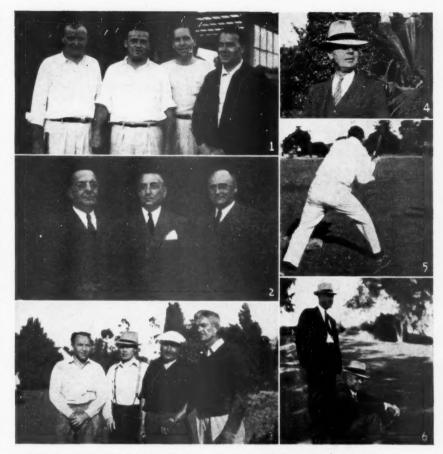
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Viddowa Company (Div. International Paper
Ca.), P. E. Loer; West Coast Coverage Co., L.

W. Lamboy; Western Waxed Paper Co., Arthur
Fox, Arthur E. Kern, Carl H. Thomas, W. A.
Voltz, George C. Wieman; Western Waxed Paper
Co., Gumming Division, A. S. Hammond;
Whitlock Cordage Co., L. A. Brunvold.

Guests

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ABOVE FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: No. 1, R. DeHATTER, GARY CANN; DON NICHOLS, ART FOX. No. 2, LEWIS WHITE, LESTER REMMERS, EDWARD N. SMITH. No. 3, J. E. MAURER, GLENN WILSON, WALTER GENUIT, DONALD INGRAM. No. 4, NEIL B. SINCLAIR, president of the Paper Mill Men's Club of Southern California. No. 5, ROY GUTE knocking out a homer. No. 6, ED WALDON, standing, and RALPH NEUMEYER, sitting. The grandstands were packed and how they roared when the paper mill men won.

Calif.: Mr. Gordon Cruikshank, Eastern Wholesale Grocery Co.; Mr. S. C. Curl, Young's Market Company, San Diego, Calif.: Mr. Richard Davis, Smart & Final Co., Ltd., Glendale, Calif.; Mr. Ted Davis, Ingram Paper Co.; Mr. E. J. DeGroff, McKesson:Western Wholesale Drug Co.; Mr. Rolla De Hater, Central Paper Company, Glendale, Calif.; Mr. Chas. Del Curto, E. Hoagland Company, Long Beach, Calif. Mr. T. M. Denison, Blake, Moffitt & Towne; Mr. Clyde Dick, Ralph's Grocery Company; Mr. M. A. Early, Western States Grocery Co., San Diego, Calif.; Mr. Ralph Erlandson, Blake, Moffitt & Towne; Mr. F. L. Farrell, Coast Wholesale Grocery Co., Santa Barbara, Calif.; Mr. Frank Fernandez, Calif.; Mr. Elerbach Paper Co., San Diego, Calif.; Mr. Harry Fielder, Certified Grocers, Inc.; Mr. P. L. Fish, Southern California Supply Co.

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3. Use the Taylor Calender Roll Pressure Indicator to eliminate variations in the pressure on the two ends of the calender roll and assure a more uniform sheet, reduce power consumption, lengthen life of intermediate cotton or fibre rolls. This instrument helps to maintain the desired pressure across the entire width of the sheet.

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The Paper Mill Men's Club acknowledges with sincer thanks, the friendly cooperation of the following firms: American Hawaiian Steamship Co., Monton Lilly & Co., Pacific Coast Term. Whse., Reader Transportation Co., Service Engraving Co., Service Transportation Co., Service Transportation Co., Stor-Dor Express.

Powell River Buys Major Part of Pulpwood

Although Powell River Company is the biggest individual producer of news orint on the Pacific Coast and one of the largest single-mill news print manufacturers on the continent, it continues the policy of buying most of its pulpwood on the open market or by contract, doing comparatively little logging on its own account.

In a year Powell River Company handles about 140,000,000 feet of logs. Of this about 30 per cent is spruce, and 70 per cent balsam fir and hemlock. Most of the latter two species are cut in an area just inland from the north end of Vancouver Island, approximately 150 miles northwest of Powell River. From this section Powell River Company obtains acade of the hemlock tains nearly 90 per cent of the hemlock and balsam used in its operations, about forty separate operations sending their entire hemlock and balsam cut to the mill town.

Throughout this area are numerous small logging operators, producing anywhere from 100,000 to 15,000,000 feet a war. Many of these operations are run as family concerns. They have lived along the sparsely settled coastline for vears; have logged, fished and earned their living from soil, forest and sea. Their families in many instances have been horn and raised in this case. been born and raised in this area, far from the cities. In some camps, accord-ing Powell River Company officials, the entire population is composed of father and one or more sons working their small donkey engines, with mother and daughters administering the cook house and attending to camp chores. They are independent little communities in themselves, and as long as Powell River
Company is in the market for their logs
they are not greatly troubled about the
world's economic ills.

Up and down the coast, visiting these outlying log camps, sails the 60-foot

cruiser Greta, carrying Archie DeLand, Powell River Company's logging super-visor, who buys the logs and in some instances is practically the sole personal contact the loggers have with the outside world.

In Sutlei Channel William Scott, who In Sutlej Channel William Scott, who worked with the Powell River Company at Kingcome Inlet, runs his own logging operation but sells exclusively to the mill. At Bonwick Island there is Al Deveney; at Bond Sound, Benjamin Willett; at Call Creek, Louis Farr; at Port Harvey, Oscar Soderman. Biggest operator of them all is the O'Brien Logging Company at Retreat Pass, cutting 15,000,000 feet of logs annually. The camp was established by the late Dan O'Brien and is now operated by his son George. and is now operated by his son George. It has supplied Powell River Company for seventeen years and, although a rel-atively small outfit, has its own railroad.

At Claydon Bay, Earle & Brown cut around 5,000,000 feet; at Malcolm Island is the Pioneer Timber Company, which is now planning to operate on a much larger scale on Vancouver Island, although details have not yet been divulged. At Port Elizabeth 4,000,000 feet annually is the production of W. B. McDonald.

All the logs purchased from operators in the area mentioned are paid for in booms at the camp. All the logs cut are booms at the camp. All the logs cut are placed in flat booms, towed to Port Harvey, and from there to the company's storage ground at Squirrel Cove by tugboats of the Kingcome Navigation Company, a subsidiary of Powell River. The operator's risk ends when the logs reach the booming grounds, where Pat Courtenay is superintendent.

"About 800 souls are making a living About 800 souls are making a living from logging for Powell River, and that is in addition to the 1600 working regu-larly at the plant," says Mr. DeLand. "The smaller operators have had the advantage of one steady market for their output, right through the depression, and

I don't know of a single application for unemployment relief.'

In addition to the hemlock and bal-sam, Powell River Company uses about 40,000,000 feet of spruce, and nine-tenths of that originates on the Queen Charlotte Islands. The logging oper-ations there are on a bigger scale. Alli-son Logging Company, Kelley Logging Company, J. R. Morgan Loging Com-pany are the principal factors. Alison has a railroad camp; Kelley uses trucks and Morgan tractors. Logs are made into Davis rafts to defy the heavy seas in Hecate Straits that separate the islands from the mainland. Kingcome Naviga-tion Company's powerful tug St. Faith, equipped with 1,200 horsepower engines, does the towing job. does the towing job.

Paper Making Raw Materials Scarce in Germany

One of the principal difficulties con-fronting the German paper industry is an adequate supply of raw materials. Germany does not possess sufficient supplies of domestic pulp wood and scrap, and other raw materials available do not compensate for this lack. According to a leading German paper trade journal, the consumption of raw materials by the the consumption of raw materials by the German paper industry was as follows in 1936: 4,000,000 metric tons of wood pulp, 600,000 tons of old papers, 250,000 tons of straw, and 150,000 tons of rags. It is reliably reported that much larger production would be possible if more raw materials were available. There is constantly a heavy backlog of unfilled orders. A campaign for the increased use of straw is underway at present in an effort to decrease the amount of wood or wood pulp which must be imported. or wood pulp which must be imported. It is pointed out that straw consumption now is only about 0.6 per cent of the total amount available in Germany. (Vice Consul James H. Wright, Cologne.)



Complete electrification of the Company's No. 1 mill at Grand Rapids, Michigan, included the installation of a new 3000 kw. bleeder turbine to replace antiquated small turbines and steam engines previously used. It is estimated that the mod-

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Additional Notes on the Bonneville Report

Review of the Final Phase of the Study Discussing the Economics of the Pacific Northwest Pulp and Paper Industry

With the approaching completion of Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River and a problem of power disposal in the offing, the War Department has had under way a study of pulp and paper and its possibilities for expansion in the Pacific Northwest. The possibility that Bonneville Dam would afford heavy power using industries a source of low cost power seemed to offer some advantages which would favor additional pulp and paper capacity within the radius of its economic distribution.

With this in mind, the study was initiated by the War Department and an outline was drawn up to provide a comprehensive report in three parts covering (1) the pulpwood resources of the Columbia River Area, (2) the general background, statistics and economic possibilities of the industry, and (3) the power requirements and cost of the present mills. The report has now been completed and published under the general title, "Pulp and Paper Industry of the Pacific Northwest." It is in three parts.

The statistical material, used chiefly as a general reference, is published as Part III, entitled "Statistics of the Pulp and Paper Industry," and includes all production, import and export data, completely revised up to 1935 for the entire United States pulp and paper industry and for the Northwest in particular. This section was compiled by Raymond M. Miller, of the Engineers, and Frank M. Byam, statistical expert, of the Portland Chamber of Commerce. The data are quite complete and accurate, including an analysis og the general trend of paper consumption in the United States projected through to 1950.

Part II, entitled "The Pulpwood Resources of the Lower Columbia River Area," was written by Bruce E. Hoffman and W. J. Wakeman of the Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and is entirely devoted to the resources of the Columbia River Area and the possibilities of supporting additional mill capacity. It is contained in one bound volume for separate distribution, copies of which are obtainable from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Custom House, Portland, or from the office of the Division Engineer, War Department, 123 Pittock Block, Portland. Both Part II and Part III have been reviewed in "Pacific Pulp and Paper Industry."

The Economic Side

INE

Part I, carrying the general tile, "Pulp and Paper Industry of the Pacific Northwest—Economics," includes a review of the industry and its markets in the United States and throughout the West, with a sudy of transportation costs from the Northwest to the eastern United States and other distribution areas, compared with costs from competitive regions in Canada and Europe. The availability of pulpwood, power, fuel, labor and other materials are discussed, and where possible known costs are given or estimates are made based upon known costs and conditions.

This section gives a complete picture of the situation in the Northwest and in the Columbia River Area with respect to the pulp and paper industry and its economics, and analyzes the possibilities of future expansion of the industry. Estimated production costs are given for various types of wood pulp and for news print in the Columbia River Area. It supplies a great deal of information and data needed by those who may be interested in the possibilities of the area for new pulp and paper mills, as well as by groups whose purpose may be to interest the industry in the Northwest. Only a very limited edition of Part I has been published, copies of which are obtainable at the office of the Division Engineer.

General Conclusions

The general conclusion of the report is that there are definite possibilities for continued expansion of the industry throughout the Pacific Northwest. The Columbia River area has certain possibilities for expansion, dependent largely upon the improvement in its logging practices to utilize more of thel ogging waste, a swell as upon ultimately bringing the area under a complete forest management program. There are many locations in the area within the economic distribution radius of Bonneville Dam which would be suitable for new plants, having the advantages of proximity to low cost power and fresh water log storage, as well as tidewater outlets for their products.

Pulpwood can be towed from the present producing regions at the mouth of the river or can be hauled by rail from the Oregon or Washington coast at a reasonably low cost. Pulpwood prices now are quoted at \$8.50 to \$10.00 per thousand board feet, equivalent to two cords of pulpwood in the river at the point of origin. This gives a delivered cost at the mill usually averaging about \$6.25 to \$6.50, slightly more or less, depending upont he transportation means and distance.

Power and Fuel Costs

Firm power is available at present at rates of 4½ to 5 mills per kilowatt hour, but with the availability of Bonneville power, should be obtained for 1½ to 2½ mills, depending upon whether seasonal or firm power is used. Transmission costs may add to this 2½ mills, depending upon the distance. These figures are estimated only, as power rates have not yet been set.

News Print

Costs of production of news print are estimated at \$34.67, as compared to the Association of News Print Manufacturers reported cost of \$42.71 for the northeastern part of the United States. Other costs estimated are unbleached sulphite, \$30.31, and groundwood, \$21.55. At the present price for news print, prospects for news print expansion in the Northwest are not considered promising. The possibility that news print prices will rise may change the situation, but the future of news print expansion is faced with the threat of low cost Southern pine newsprint which may restrict sales of Northwest mills in that area.

The best prospect for continued expansion in the Columbia River Area, as well as in other parts of Washington and Oregon, is in the field of bleached and unbleached sulphite. This region is now one of the most important producers of this grade of pulp, and continued expansion is more likely to follow the past trend in this field.

Various phases of this report which are of special interest will be discussed in detail in subsequent issues of this journal.

The fuel used in the Columbia River Area for steam generation is usually a combination of hogged fuel and fuel oil, hogged fuel being obtained at the saw-mill at \$0.45 to \$0.75 per unit, with barging cost to the mills bringing this up to \$1.00 to \$1.50. Those mills using hogged fuel usually use some fuel oil as an emergency fuel, though some mills use oil altogether. The cost of steam using hogged fuel is usually around \$0.17 to \$0.20 per 1000 pounds, and with fuel oil is up to \$0.31 to \$0.33, the average cost in the area usually being from \$0.25 to \$0.30, depending upon the fuel cost. Fuel oil on contract is now quoted at \$1.15 per barrel, with a barging cost to the mills along the columbia of \$0.05 to \$0.05 to \$0.10.

Limestone, sulphur, chlorine and caustic, salt cake, and soda ash are obtainable at prices comparable to other areas.

The report also includes information and data on corporation taxes in the States of Washington and Oregon, with the average levies in the counties in the vicinity of Bonneville Dam.

Soundview September Earnings Maintain High Level

The report of the Soundview Pulp Company of Everett, Washington for September shows a current net profit of \$251,199 after all charges but before the surtax on undistributed profits.

This is equal, after allowing for registered preferred dividend requirements, to 50c per share on 488,250 shares of \$262,269, or 52 cents a share in August and a net profit of \$43,050 in September of 1936, equal to 46 cents a share on 104,625 shares of common stock then outstanding.

Soundview's September results brought net profit for the first nine months of 1937 to \$1,459,833, equal to \$2.92 a share on the 488,250 shares of common stock after preferred dividends, against a net profit of \$414,284 in the like 1936 period, equal to \$3.96 a share on the 104,625 shares of common stock then outstanding.

SULPHUR

for Carload or Cargo Orders

Huge vats of soliditied Sulphur at our mines and well-stocked storage piles at our cargo shipping point are sufficient evidence of our ability to fill carload or cargo orders promptly. Hundreds of thousands of tons are available at all times. Production is always well ahead of contractual requirements. Its purity—99½% or better—makes it ideal for the sulphite mill.





Oregon Studying Pollution

Several Groups, Including Pulp and Paper Industry, Working on Practical Pollution Bill to Be Submitted to Voters in November. 1938, as Initiative Measure

MOVEMENT is under way to place A before the voters of Oregon in the general election of November, 1938, an initiative measure for stream purification in the state. This is of particular importance to pulp and paper manufac-mers, inasmuch as the industry's waste has been the subject of numerous attacks.

A number of attempts have been made in recent years by various groups, ardent onservationists, civic bodies, etc., to enact lass which would, in their belief, solve the pollution problem. Nearly every one of these has been so stringent that many manufacturing plants now discharging pulp and paper mills, would be required to close down to keep within the law. The industry has found it necessary to oppose ost of these bills in order to keep oper-

During the last legislative session, Sena-tor B. G. Carney of Clackamas county introduced a bill which passed the legislature, SB 414, which came into this class. It was vetoed by Governor Martin, largeecause it would have forced the City by because it would have forced the City of Portland, which empties untreated sew-age into the Willamette River, to build a large disposal plant, almost immediately after the rejection of a bond issue for the se by the voters. As first drawn, purpose by the voters. As it this refer-

nce was stricken out before passage. Last May, the State Board of Control approved the principle of state pollution control, and on May 8 a meeting was held in Portland at the instigation of Rufus Holman, state treasurer, at which was organized the Oregon Stream Purification League, the purpose of which was to be of an educational nature. Later, a we be of an educational nature. Later, a committee on legislative procedure was appointed, with Senator Carney as chairman. His committee of 12, which included Irving T. Rau, secretary-treasurer of the St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company, and Ray C. Hansen of the National Tank & Pipe Company, met and considered a bill similar to the previous Carney bill.

Carney bill.

The proposed initiative was studied by members of the industry and by F. H. Young, manager of Oregon Business & Young, manager of With L. B. Investors, Incorporated. With L. B. Smith, their attorney, Mr. Young drew up a suggested substitute bill, which was approved, with certain changes, by repreentatives of industry at a meeting on August 18. At the next meeting of the Carney committee in September this subsitute was submitted, and after discussion the committee authorized Senator Carney work out a compromise bill with Mr.

This measure was the subject of a hear ing in Portland on October 8, at which representatives of industry, sportsmen, chic groups and the state government were present to amend and approve it. While not entirely satisfactory to industry try, and while certain clauses of protection for industry were opposed by the sportsmen, the bill was approved as amended, and now goes back to the com-mittee for final drafting and steering.

The pulp and paper industry is, in general, supporting this bill and is expected to urge its adoption. Representatives of various concerns cooperated in its drawing. While it is fairly drastic, its drawing. While it is fairly drastic, and will probably cause the industry considerable research and expense, the manual facturers are proceeding with a desire to help work out a law that will further the cause of stream purification and yet enable them to operate while working out the problem.

The initiative is based on a study of laws in other states which have taken steps to work out similar situations, with due regard to the factors peculiar to Oregon. It is admitted that it is not a complete solution of the problem, nor does it par-ticularly favor industry; in fact, it is understood that it does not entirely meet the approval of attorneys for the American Pulp & Paper Association. Nevertheless, it is regarded as a step forward, and in principle, at least, is considered to have the support of most of the industries affected. Its sponsors believe it to contain a declaration of sound public policy to-ward the pollution problem, to have adequate enforcement teeth, and yet provide administrative methods that safeguard industry and property against hurricanes of public opinion that seek quick and drastic abatement of pollution conditions.

Provisions of Proposed Bill

Provisions of this proposed initiative

measure may be summarized as follows:
Section 1. Declares public policy to be
to preserve natural purity of the water of all streams, etc., in the interests of public welfare, health, recreational enjoyment, fish and bird life, and to encourage cooperation in preventing and controlling pollution.

Section 2. The discharge of sewage or Section 2. The discharge of sewage or other wastes which are or may become injurious to human or aquatic life is declared to be not a reasonable or natural use of the waters, and is against public policy.

Section 3. Creates within the state board of health a division or Sanitary Authority.

Section 4. Sanitary Authority shall consist of the state health officer, state engineer, fish commission chairman, and three members appointed by the Governor, one from each congressional district, and to serve four years. The state sanitary engineer is to be secretary.

Section 5. The general powers and du-ties of the Authority are:

a. To encourage voluntary coopera-

tion in the program.

b. To formulate rules and regulations for control of pollution, establish

standards of purity of water in various sections.

c. To conduct research, prepare programs pertaining to the pollution prob-

d. To receive complaints of pollu-

tion, investigate and take action.
e. To conduct public hearings complaints or investigations and to publish its findings and recommendations for correction of conditions, and enforce laws and the rulings of the

f. To enforce compliance with existing laws or those later enacted relating to pollution.

Section 6. The Sanitary Authority is authorized to receive monies from any source and use funds for study and con-

trol of pollution. Section 7. Plans and specifications of all new sewage systems, paints, waste treatment or reduction plants, or major modification of existing sewage systems or other waste plants, shall be approved by the Sanitary Authority before construc-

Section 8. The Sanitary Authority is authorized to represent the state in all matters relating to pollution of waters.

Section 9. Proceedings to abate alleged pollution nuisances, in the name

of the state, may be instituted at law or

or the state, may be instituted at law or in equity upon petition of the attorney general or local district or city attorney. Section 10. The Sanitary Authority may make a stipulation with any alleged pollution offender allowing a period of time for correction of the condition; if Authority finds terms are not being carried out in good faith, it may then proceed to enforce order by proceedings to abate a nuisance. If any person brings an abatement suit directly, without proceeding through the Authority, and if such abatement would threaten public bealth by closing of a sewer or threaten. health by closing of a sewer or threaten damage to industrial operations, the Authority may intervene in the public interest and present facts to the court and urge that the defendant be given sufficient time, before an injunction be made permanent, to remedy the condition.

(This is the heart of the bill, which guarantees fairness to industry and all concerned. Without it, pulp and paper plants might be subject to closure at any time.)

Section 11. Provides that any party aggrieved by an order of the Sanitary Authority, may appeal such order to the Circuit Court, in cases where no stipula-tion has been made previously, and sets forth the manner of appeal.

Section 12. In case of inconsistency with provisions of any other law, this act shall be controlling.

Section 13. The usual safety clause, prevent unconstitutionality of any clause from affecting the whole.

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This is a brief summary of the proposed bill of about 2,000 words, which will be submitted to the voters of Oregon in November, 1938, provided the required signatures of some 20,000 voters are obtained on petitions.

Present Laws Jumbled

The State of Oregon already has upon in statute books 48 separate and distinct code provisions directly relating to pollution of streams and waters. They are grouped under four code topics, public health, fish and game, special statutes and misance statutes.

Those under the public health code are sections 59-1101 to 59-1103 inclusive; 59-1107, 59-1109 to 1118 inclusive, and 59-1122 to 59-1126 inclusive. Those of particular interest to industry are those which give general control of inland waters to the Board of Health and authorizes the Board to make rules and regulations necessary to safeguard public health; that prohibiting the pollution of a stream or public place in such manner as to be injurious to public health; and that providing for abatement of nuisance at the expense of any person found guilty of violation of the act.

The Board is not given sufficient power to regulate or control the discharge of industrial wastes into streams not upon municipal watersheds. The Board can reforce its rules and regulations only through injunctive relief in the courts.

The fish and game code is more comprehensive, under sections 39-603, 39-604 and 39-614. These sections prohibit discharge of any waste impairing water for domestic use or destructive of fish life into any waters, and provide for penalties. Their provisions are so drastic that no legitimate industrial concern that depends for operations on discharge of effluent waste into a stream could operate without violation of the statutes. From without violation of the statutes. From a practical standpoint it would be extremely hard to obtain convictions, and only sporadic and isolated attempts to enforce the statutes have been made.

Code provisions of the special statutes prohibit pollution of certain streams and lakes within the state, even though section 39-603, Ore. 1930, provides generally against pollution, and they illustrate the present lack of coordination in the Oregon statutes.

The nuisance statutes prohibit a number of specified acts of pollution, from establishing a burial ground on the watershed of any municipal water supply, to wading or bathing in an irrigation ditch.

There are also federal laws relating to stream pollution control but have not proved effective in solving the local problems. There are five federal statutes in force, of which Title 33, Section 407, U. S. C. A. is the most comprehensive. In substance it prohibits the discharge of polluting substances into a navigable stream or its tributaries, under the constitutional power of the federal government to regulate and control navigable waters. Title 33, Section 425, U. S. C. A. provides that the secretary of war shall make investigations to determine where pollution of navigable waters occurs and to determine its source. Title 33, Section 431-433, U. S. C. A., commonly known as the "Oil Pollution Act," prohibits discharge of polluting oil into navigable streams or tributaries.

Seven States Have Defined Statutes

Only seven states in the nation have well defined statutes, compact coordinated codes of a comprehensive nature which afford a maximum degree of control. Twenty-six states have uncoordinated statutes of a penal nature which afford partial or ineffective control. The others have no statutes dealing directly with purification of streams and control can only be attempted through ineffective nuisance statutes and prosecutions at common law.

The seven states mentioned are Rhode Island, Michigan, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Oregon falls within the classification of states with enactments affording only a minimum degree of control. The Washington statutes are regarded as slightly better than those now in effect in Oregon, but are subject to much the same criticism in the eyes of anti-pollutionists.

History of Oregon Pollution Study

The matter of stream pollution by the pulp and paper industry has long been the subject of study in Oregon, particularly that of the Willamette River. This stream, flowing north through a large portion of Northwest Oregon, contains more than two-thirds of the population of Oregon in its drainage area. Little water is taken from it for municipal water supplies, but it is recognized as a great spawning ground for the Columbia River salmon. For this and other reasons it has been the subject of considerable attention.

A sanitary survey of the Willamette valley was made in 1929, and again in 1933 a technical committee made a study to determine to what extent the pulp and paper industry was contributing to the pollution of the river. This was done in cooperation with the mills themselves and has provided data for further study.

The strength or pollutional load of industrial waste is usually measured by biochemical oxygen demand, or the amount of atmospheric oxygen in solution in water which is used to oxidize the organic material. The decrease in oxygen content of a body of water through stabilization or decomposition of waste, is one of the chief factors in the destructiveness to fish life. This decrease is brought about by any organic waste, be it from pulp mill or municipal sewer.

The magnitude of the pollutional load on a river is sometimes expressed in terms of a population equivalent, or the population from which domestic waste would pollute the stream to the same degree. The effect of pulp and paper mill waste in the Willamette River is shown by this method as equal to a population of about half a million persons.

This mill waste therefore represents one of the most difficult problems in the water sanitation field, one which is international in scope. At present there seems to be no generally applicable method of treating waste sulphite liquor that is suitable from the economic standpoint. One Washington mill, Rainier at Shelton, has developed an evaporation process which converts the liquor into a dust palliative which is being used on many roads, but little other action has yet been taken by western mills to solve the problem on this scale. At the Lebanon, Oregon, mill of Crown Willamette, waste liquor is ponded before being released, which is

believed to materially reduce the oxygen demand. Other mills discharge directly into the stream.

Some 800 patents have been issued on methods of waste treatment, but only a few are in successful use. Some are believed to be economically feasible under special conditions, such as the Paulson process, the Kuhle process and the Badger process, all of which involve evaporation and use as fuel or otherwise. Several are understood to be in successful operation under favorable conditions, including the Howard process, the Robson process and the method of ponding and aeration.

Solution of the sulphite waste liquor problem is the most important one for the industry, inasmuch as it is the major cause of pulp mill pollution, accounting for about 92 per cent of the total oxygen demand of such wastes. White water, sulphite mill waste and spent bleach liquor are minor pollution causes, totaling only 8 per cent of the total oxygen demand. On the Willamette River, fibre losses are not serious, viewed in relation to the tonnage of pulp and paper produced.

Present activity in the interests of stream purification, and the cooperation being given by the pulp and papr industry, indicate that this will be a subject of prime interest to the manufacturers during the next several years.

Paraffine Renames Officers and Directors

All directors and officers of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., were re-elected at the annual stockholders' meeting September 14th, according to President W. H. Lowe.

Announcement was also made of the promotion of C. C. Gibson, assistant treasurer and comptroller, to treasurer, and M. N. Jensen to assistant treasurer.

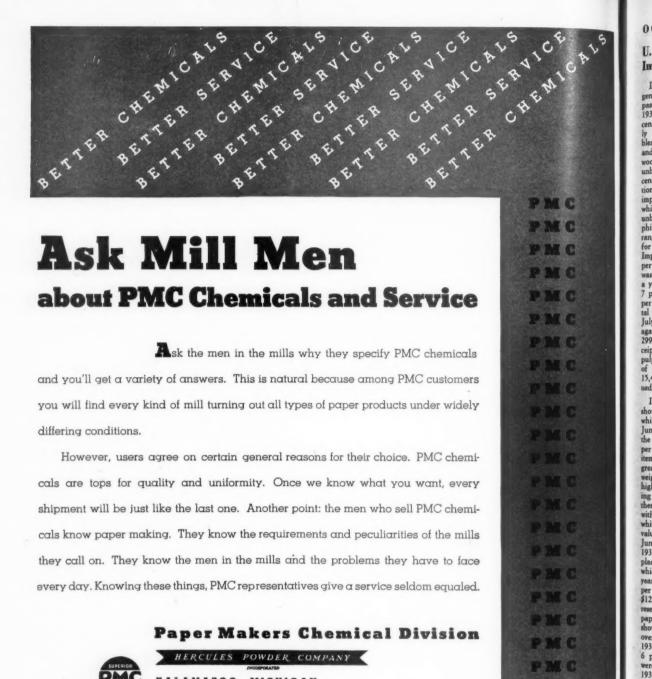
The company directors are: Bruce F. Brown, S. W. Forsman, W. D. K. Gibson, W. H. Lowe, J. B. McCargar, D. J. Murphy, Herman Phleger, Henry Rosenfeld, R. H. Shainwald, R. S. Shainwald.

Officers are: R. S. Shainwald, chairman of the board; W. H. Lowe, president; R. H. Shainwald, vice-president; R. Hilliard, vice-president in charge of sales; G. Prifold, Sr., vice-president in charge of manufacture; F. M. Prince, vice-president in charge of export; R. H. Ohea, secretary; C. C. Gibson, treasurer; Jean Holmes and M. N. Jensen, assistant treasurers; R. E. Dexter, C. E. Howard and M. F. Stires, assistant secretaries, and W. W. Bott, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Bemis Bag Incorporates In British Columbia

The incorporation of the Canadian-Bemis Bag Company, Limited, as an extra-provincial company was recently completed in British Columbia with the filing of papers in Victoria.

Canadian-Bemis has headquarters at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and is engaged in the manufacture and distribution of paper, jute, cotton bags and other containers. Harry Glass will administer the affairs of the company in British Columbia with headquarters at 900 Parker Street, Vancouver, B. C.



Ask Mill Men about PMC Chemicals and Service

Ask the men in the mills why they specify PMC chemicals and you'll get a variety of answers. This is natural because among PMC customers you will find every kind of mill turning out all types of paper products under widely differing conditions.

However, users agree on certain general reasons for their choice. PMC chemicals are tops for quality and uniformity. Once we know what you want, every shipment will be just like the last one. Another point: the men who sell PMC chemicals know paper making. They know the requirements and peculiarities of the mills they call on. They know the men in the mills and the problems they have to face every day. Knowing these things, PMC representatives give a service seldom equaled.

Paper Makers Chemical Division



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

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U. S. Pulp and Paper Imports and Exports

Imports of wood pulp during July were generally lower than in June, but surpassed receipts for the same month in 1936 by 5 per cent in volume and 25 per cent in value. The rise in value was partly due to the larger proportion of bleached sulphite in this year's receipts and partly to the general advance in wood pulp prices. Next to imports of unbleached sulphite, which were 30 per cent higher than in July, 1936, proportionately the largest advance occurred in imports of bleached mechanical pulp, which increased 23 per cent. Imports of unbleached mechanical, unbleached sulphite, and sulphate pulps show increases ranging from 3 to 5 per cent over receipts for the corresponding month last year. Imports of rags for paper stock were 22 per cent higher and imports of other waste 14 per cent higher in volume than a year ago. Imports of pulpwood were 7 per cent higher than in July, 1936. Total imports of paper base stocks during July were valued at \$1,917,463 as against \$13,060,113 in June, and \$9,555,299 in July, 1936. The July, 1937, receipts comprised 226,697 tons of wood pulp valued at \$9,315,801, 219,157 cords of pulpwood valued at \$1,958,479, and 15,424 tons of rags and other waste valued at \$643,183.

Imports of news print continue to show an upward trend, July receipts, which totaled 302,982 tons, exceeding June receipts by 5 per cent and those of the corresponding month in 1936 by 47 per cent. Imports of a number of other terms including other printing papers, greaseproof and waterproof papers, lightweight tissues, and kraft wrapping were higher than receipts for the corresponding month last year, although most of these items show a decrease compared with June. Imports of cigarette papers, which usually rank next to news print in value, were 20 per cent higher than in June but were still slightly under July, 1936, receipts. The same increase took place in imports of pulpboards in rolls, which also show a slight rise over last year's imports. Imports of paper and paper products reached a total value of \$12,489,330, of which \$11,246,265 represented news print, and \$1,243,065 other papers and boards. News print receipts show an increase in value of 4 per cent over June and 55 per cent over July, 1936. Imports of other classes dropped 6 per cent under the June figure and were less than 4 per cent above the July, 1936, total.

Exports of paper and paper products from the United States during July reached an aggregate value of \$2,639,486, according to figures just released by the Forest Products Division in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This amount represents a decrease of 6 per cent compared with the June total, but is 31 per cent higher than the amount reorded for July, 1936. While a heavier volume of shipments in a majority of the items on the paper schedule contributed to the July increase compared with a year ago, a large part of this year's gain was due to the heavy increases which took place in shipments of such staple lines as newsprint, book papers, writing papers, paperboards, sheathing papers, bags, and bozes. Exports of news print again passed the 2,600 ton mark, exceeding the July, 1936, shipments by nearly 300 per-

cent. This was by far the largest increase in any one item.

Exports of book paper were nearly 100 per cent and exports of writing paper 37 per cent higher than a year ago. Exports of miscellaneous wrapping papers dropped 20 per cent under the July, 1936, figure but this loss was offset by increases in shipments of kraft wrappings and paper bags. In the board group, boxboard shipments show a rise of 31 per cent and other paper boards 70 per cent. Sheathing and building papers were another item to show a rise of close to 100 per cent in exports as compared with a year

Exports of fiber insulating boards, however, were only 5 per cent and wall boards only 15 per cent higher than during the corresponding month last year. Of the remaining items only surface-coated papers, greaseproof and waterproof papers, and paper towels and napkins failed to reach or exceed last year's level, and only the first-mentioned article shows an appreciable decrease. Exports of greaseproof and waterproof papers were only 3 per cent and exports of paper towels and napkins only 7 per cent under those recorded for July, 1936. Exports of surface-coated papers, which dropped 3 percent under the June figure were nearly 25 per cent under shipments for July, 1936.

Exports of bleached sulphite pulp, which make up a large part of our shipments of paper base stocks, reached a total of 24,012 tons during July, an increase of 26 per cent over the preceding month and of 80 per cent over the corresponding month last year. Exports of unbleached sulphite on the other hand, dropped off 10 per cent, but were 10 per cent higher than during July, 1936. Next to sulphite the most important item is waste of various sorts, exclusive of rags. Shipments under this classification, which have been running high, registered a further increase during July when they totalled 11,032 tons as against 10,098 ton in June and 2,044 tons in July, 1936. Total exports of paper base stocks during July were valued at \$2,831,845, an increase of 28 per cent over June and of 114 per cent over July, 1936.

German Pulp and Pulpwood Situation

Paper production in Germany during the first three months of 1937 reached a total of 656,900 metric tons (metric ton—2,204.6 pounds) according to statistics recently published by the Economic Group for Paper, Board and Wood Pulp Production. This year's production represents an increase of 46,900 metric tons over the corresponding period in 1936. Production of writing and printing papers during the first quarter of the current year were 3 per cent heavier and production of wrapping paper 10 per cent heavier than a year ago. The output of pressboard totaled 164,700 metric tons during the first quarter as against 145,250 tons during the first quarter as against 145,250 tons during the first quarter of 1936. In line with the high production of paper and board there was also a larger production of wood pulp during the first quarter of 1937. Under legal prescription any species of wood at all suitable for wood pulp may not be used as fire wood.

During the second quarter of 1937 115,900 cubic meters of pulpwood were but up for sale by the state and communal forestries. Thanks to these efforts

it was possible to reduce the value of imports of pulpwood during the first six months of 1937 by over 2,000,000 reichmarks. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to import 393,282 metric tons of pulpwood valued at 9,900,000 reichsmarks.

The demand to which the German forests are now subjected has reached an unprecedented volume. Increasing requirements for the staple fiber and further import restrictions cause a heavy strain on the German pulpwood market. The increasing consumption of wood by the chemical industry, as well as the paper industry, has brought about official and semi-official measures having for their object the enforcing of economies in the use of raw materials and in the saving of paper by the consuming public. By an ordinance dated June 5, 1936, it was decreed that writing and printing paper made from all rag pulp weighing 40 grammes per square meter and over will have to be manufactured with an admixture of at least 40 per cent unbleached sulphite pulp, calculated on the total pulp content. These restrictions do not apply to all rag pulp writing and printing and paperboards destined for export.

In a circular distributed by the Economic Group Retail Trade the necessity for strictest economy in the consumption of paper is emphasized. It is urgently recommended to avoid whenever possible the use of high-grade and heavy-weight paper. For forms, card indexes, instruction sheets, etc., paper manufactured from wood pulp only should be used. The weight of typewriting copy paper should not exceed 30 grammes per square meter. Writing paper measuring 297x420 millimeters should be used only in exceptional cases. For official correspondence and for duplicating unnecessarily wide spacing between the lines should be avoided. Notices are pasted up in shops urging customers to bring their own bags and other containers in order to save wrapping paper.

German export trade in paper and boards was generally higher during the first six months of 1937 than during the corresponding period last year. Exports of all classes of boards show an increase in volume from 46,416 to 52,905 tons, while papers of various sorts during the same period rose from 153,727 to 192,078 tons. More than 50 per cent of the paper exports consisted of printing papers. Other large items on the schedule were vellow straw paper, colored and coated papers, writing paper and hanging paper. In line with its endeavor to conserve raw materials, German exports of wood pulp dropped from 139,164 tons during the first half of 1936 to 93,594 during the corresponding period in 1937. Imports during 1937 have been silgthly higher, amounting to 79,327 tons as against 72,912 during the first six months of 1936.

—American Consulate General, Frank-fort-on-Main.

St. Helens Swimming Pool

Pulp and paper mill workers at St. Helens, Oregon, will soon have a new city swimming pool in which to cool off on summer days. A fund is being collected to build the \$10,000 pool. The St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company presented the largest single donation, a check for \$2,000.

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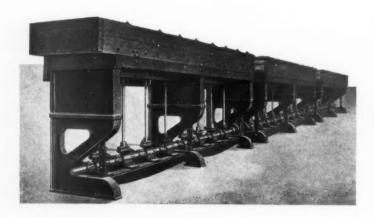
The HARMON DIAPHRAGM SCREENS meet the demand for clean pulp and high capacity . . .

★ THE modern flat or inclined screen is a material improvement as to construction and operation. The introduction of jig finished parts, allowing perfect interchangeability, is but one of the features which makes the HARMON Diaphragm Screen a superior unit.

The capacity of the screen has been increased and the power requirements decreased by means of numerous improvements in design and construction, so that the modern unit is hardly comparable in any way with older screens.

Our aim in building these screens, as in building paper machines, is to build the very best, believing that the comparatively low cost is justified by capacity and performance.

We will be pleased to have an opportunity to analyze your screen requirements, or to answer any inquiry.



The BAGLEY & SEWALL COMPANY

WATERTOWN, NEW YORK

Warren Engineer Visits Coast

J. G. Rearick, chief engineer of the Warren Steam Pump Company of Warren, Massachusetts, spent the last two weeks in September calling upon Pacific Coast mills accompanied by Kenneth B. Hall of Portland, representative for the Warren Company in the Pacific Coast pulp and paper industry.

Taylor Offers the Fulscope Micromax Controller

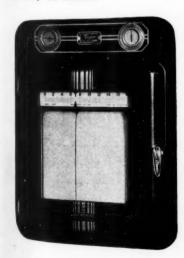
For those process control problems where smooth, proportional valve action is imperative and the potentiometer principle of temperature measurement is preferred, the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, now offer the Fulscope Micromax air-operated potentiometer controller.

It utilizes the same completely adjustable, air-operated control mechanism that is used in the thousands of Fulscope temperature, pressure, rate of flow, and liquid level controllers now in service.

The temperature measuring system is the well known Micromax recording and indicating potentiometer. This is the only potentiometer in which all functions affecting accuracy of temperature measurement are fully automatic—automatic reference-junction compensation; automatic, positive balancing of the potentiometer circuit, and automatic current standardization.

The principal parts of both mechanisms are interchangeable with the many Fuplscope and Micromax instruments now in service. This permits small stocks of replacement parts, lower maintenance costs and better service.

The Fulscope control unit operates in conjunction with the Taylor motosteel diaphragm valve. Where precision valve action, or both precision valve action and compensation for changes in load, may be necessary to prevent deviation from the control point, the Fulscope control mechanism can be supplemented with the Taylor valv-precisor or dubiresponse control unit, respectively. Thus, control equipment which most economically solves the individual control problem may be selected.



Swedish Market Situation Strong

Throughout the second quarter of the year the Swedish pulp market was un-usually active, production and exports rising to new high figures. Practically the whole of the 1937 production was sold, as well as an unusually large proportion of the 1938 production. Some 1939 con tracts have been made chiefly in sulphate pulp, but it is hardly to be expected that business will be transacted in appreciable amounts for the present, inasmuch as there is an obvious reluctance on the part of both buyers and sellers to entering contracts so far in advance. The tendency earlier reported toward a real improvement in the market for mechan-ical pulp continued during the second quarter. The strength of the demand leads to the conclusion that there is an actual scarcity of wet mechanical pulp and prices have advanced appreciably during the period.

Exports of Swedish sulphite pulp for the first half of 1937 were about 19 per cent above those for the corresponding period of last year. Exports of bleached sulphite reached a total of 175,020 metric tons (metric ton—2,204.6 pounds) as against 141,580 tons for the corresponding period in 1936. Exports of unbleached sulphite during the same period totaled 384,015 metric tons, an increase of 53,785 tons over the first half of 1936. No significant shift in markets was reported, principal buyers remaining the same. The Sulphite Pulp Suppliers Council held one of its regular meetings in Vienna on May 7 at which all members were represented. It was announced that no restrictions on output were in force or contemplated. The next meeting is expected to be held in the autumn in Oslo. It was emphasized at the previous meeting of the Council in February that the improvement in the sulphite market made it desirable to increase production and that members would endeavor to utilize the productive capacity of the mills to the utmost.

Sales recently have been concentrated on 1938 delivery, and the more important orders have been in the unbleached pulp. It is now estimated that over three-quarters of the 1938 production has been sold. Little is left for 1937 shipment. Insofar as sulphite is concerned, few 1939 contracts have been concluded yet.

It is also estimated that well over threequarters of the 1938 production of sulphate pulp have been sold and most of the 1939 sales reported have been for this class of pulp. Prices have been very strong and any lots available for 1937 delivery are bringing especially high prices. Exports during the first half of the current year totaled 364,040 metric tons, an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding period in 1936. This vear the United States, one of the principal buyers, took 220,252 metric tons during the first half, representing nearly 55 per cent of the total shipments.

Practically all the 1937 output of mechanical pulp has been sold and several sizable contracts for 1938 have also been reported. Prices in this class have continued very firm. The United Kingdom remains as usual the principal purchaser of this class of pulp followed by France.

The price tendency throughout the pulp market has been extremely strong of late. Such small lots as are available for 1937 delivery are bringing appreciable premiums over contract prices.

Paper mills throughout Sweden con-

tinued fully occupied during the second quarter of the year with the market active and prices very firm. At the end of June the usual summer quiet was apparent but no sign of a softening tendency in prices was visible. Consumption in the world markets, including the United Kingdom, is reported to be very satisfactory and orders are booked well ahead. The recent check in the upward movement of world prices of certain staple materials has not been in evidence in the paper trade, which may indicate that speculative activity has been less pronounced in this line. The fact that certain of the mills recently decided not to quote firm prices more than 4 to 6 months in advance may also have restricted speculative purchases.

Exports during the second quarter showed a noticeable increase over 1936. Shipments of news print during the first 6 months of the year were 9 per cent above those for the corresponding period in 1936; similar increases were recorded in exports of both sulphate and sulphite wrapping papers and paperboards.

News print mills report their 1937 production practically sold out with the exception of a few small lots, which are going at enhanced prices. Considerable comment has appeared in the Swedish press upon the increase in the Canadian production this year and it is pointed out that with the extensions and improvements now under way the rate of Canadian production for the latter half of the year can be expected to reach about 4,000,000 short tons per annum as against an output of 2,720,000 short tons for the year 1929. Sweden exported 97,462 metric tons of news print during the first half of the current year, of which 44,149 tons went to the United States.

The decision taken by the Scankraft Association at its meeting on March 16 to shorten the contract periods from 6 months to 4 months led to a period of comparative quiet in the sulphate branch of the industry. Exports during the first half of the year totaled 91,775 metric tons as against 86,314 during the first 6 months of 1936. The United Kingdom, which is the leading purchaser of this type of paper, absorbed well over one-third of these shipments. (Commercial Attache Charles E. Dickerson, Jr., Stockholm).

Swedish Pulpwood Prices

At the end of June the Board of Crown Lands and Forests reported that the following prices would be in effect for sales of pulpwood:

Pine pulp wood, 17 crowns per cubic meter.

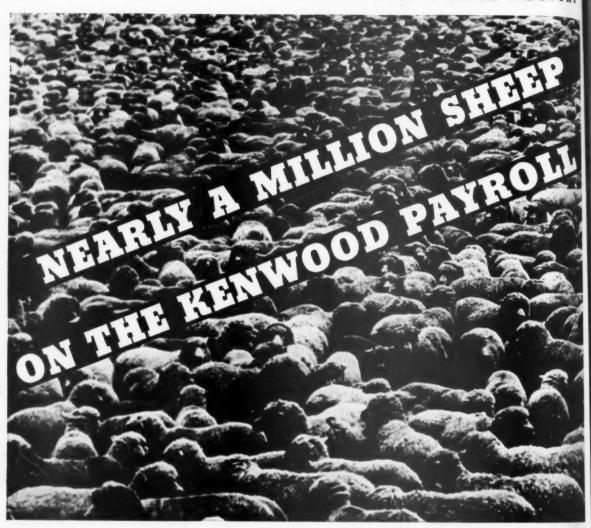
Spruce pulp wood, 23 crowns per cubic meter. (3.90 Swedish crowns equal \$1 United States currency).

The Board further stated that sales of pulpwood at the State Forest Auctions this fall will be considerably smaller than at the corresponding period a year ago. To some extent this policy of the board is expected to influence prices on pulpwood in the upward direction because the demand is increasing and private owners will thus benefit from the reduced sales at the State Forests. It is predicted that the increase in prices of pulpwood offered for sale during the third quarter of 1937 will be at least 10 per cent over the second quarter. (Commercial Attache Charles E. Dickerson, Jr. Stock-holm).

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Pacific Coast Representatives

Pacific Coast Supply Company
Pittock Block—Portland, Ore.
708 White Bldg.—Seattle, Wash.

343 Sansome St. - San Francisco, Calif.

RIGHT now on Scottish hills, in English pastures, on the great ranches of New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, the Argentine, nearly a million sheep are growing wool for Kenwood. Their fleeces will go to the leading wool markets of the world. And there Kenwood representatives will be waiting for them, to ship them overseas to the great storehouses at Albany. From these enormous stocks, wools are selected, sorted, blended to meet the exacting requirements of Kenwood Felts. Only certain types, only certain grades will do. And only the skill of master craftsmen in wool can insure that perfection in performance which Kenwood Felts insure.

F. C. HUYCK & SONS

Trade Talk

of Those Who Sell Paper in the Western States

Legge Named **Managing Director**

Colonel Maxwell Howard has ancolonel Maxwell Floward has an-nounced the appointment as successor to the late Howell H. Howard, Harry A. Legge, managing director of the follow-ing companies: Howard Paper Company, Urbana, Ohio; Maxwell Paper Company, Ornana, Onlo; Maxwell Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio; Aettan Paper Company, Dayton, Ohio; Dayton Envelope Com-pany, Dayton, Ohio. Harry A. Legge has been associated with the Howard Paper Company and its allied mills from boyhood in various ca-

pacities, never having been employed elsewhere.

This promotion is in recognition of his long loyal years of service to the mills and his training as a capable paper mill executive.

Colonel Maxwell Howard expressed the hope that the paper trade will give Harry Legge the same consideration and courtesy they always extended his predecessor, Howell H. Howard.

Doud Joins Carter, Rice

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Ira Doud has joined the sales staff of the San Francisco office of Carter, Rice & Co., Inc., paper jobbers. Mr. Doud formerly was with the Graham Paper Co. and the Hawley Pulp & Paper Co.

Bonestell Plan To Move

"Ground floor available after May 1, office of Bonestell & Co., pioneer San Francisco paper jobbers, which means that next spring this firm will be moving from the headquarters they have had at 118 First Street since the fire of 1906.

Charles Pritchard, sales manager of Bonestell & Co., says the firm will remain in the city's downtown district. Their present location is adjoining the new passenger terminal being erected for the trains which will cross the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge and it is a certainty that the district will crop up with retail establishments. The Bonstells want to get away from this anticipated retail section but want to remain in a wholesale district.

Their new location has not yet been announced.

Field-Ernst Move November 15th

Field-Ernst Envelope Co., San Francisco, move on November 15 from their present location at 45 Fremont street to a new building at 245 5th St.

General Converting Social Stationery

The General Paper Company is now converting its own line of social stationery at its Los Angeles division. This is the only line of social stationery made in California. It is being flat packed and banded with bands and boxes bearing the slogan, "Made in California." It is being made in baronials and monarchs and is available in different shades. The shades available in different shades. The shades were chosen for the company by a silk buyer of one of Los Angeles' leading depayteen stores, whose contact with the shades now having the best sales appeal qualified him for the work. An excellent response is being found in the trade. Merchants can purchase locally in amounts to suit them and run small chance of overstocking.

Western Paper Distributing Opens

Jim Townsend has opened up in San Francisco as the Western Paper Distrib-uting Company. He formerly was the northern California representative of the Sales Service Corporation of Los Angeles. His new offices are in the South End Warehouse at San Francisco and he handles paper specialties and Diana nap-kins and Straubel toilet tissue.



Group of BLAKE, MOFFITT & TOWNE truck drivers in Los Angeles wearing the new uniforms furnished by the company to all drivers in the Los Angeles, San Diego, Tucson and Phoenix offices » » » Of course the well-known BM&T bear's head is on the drivers' caps » » The uniforms identify the drivers and raise their morale » » Blake, Moffitt & Towne drivers at San Francisco have worn uniforms for some years.

Hecht Awarded 30-Year Pin

A 30-year service pin has been awarded by the Zellerbach Paper Co. to popular Victor E. Hecht, vice-president of the company and president of the Pacific States Paper Trade Association.

Isadore Zellerbach, chairman of the board, presented the pin at a directors' meeting August 11. The pin was studded with diamonds.

Recalling the day, in 1907, when a very youthful and ambitious Victor had been hired, Mr. Zellerbach spoke glowingly of his long and splendid service, closing with the wish that the association would continue as long as they both should live.

Mr. Hecht, now in charge of sales and advertising activities of the company, has served it in many and varied capacities. Starting as a stock clerk in the Los Angeles Division he worked his way up through the sales department to the position of division manager, which he occupied for eleven years.

In 1932 Mr. Hecht was promoted to the vice-presidency, and transferred to the headquarters office in San Francisco. A great believer in personal contacts, he spends a good deal of his time "on the road" meeting with the trade in all of the company's twenty divisions, and is well known in the various cities for his splendid talks before civic organizations.

B. M. & T. Moving Stockton, Fresno Offices

Blake, Moffitt & Towne, San Francisco, Pacific Coast paper jobbers, are moving their Stockton and Fresno division headquarters to new and larger quar-

In Stockton, Lowell Heath, manager, announces that the firm has leased a portion of the Sperry Flour Building, consisting of the first two floors and mezzanine, a total of 35,000 square feet. A new freight elevator and a new merchandise chute are being installed. The Stockton division was opened two years ago.

In Fresno the company purchased the J. B. Inderrieden building at Ventura Avenue and R Street and will move there from its present location at 333 Van Ness Avenue. B. M. Hoblick is manager at Fresno.

The Fresno division needs additional space for the manufacture and storage of cushion pads and Sylphguards, two items of major importance in the fruit packing industry there. The inderrieden building consists of a basement and two floors, totalling 50,000 square feet.

Coast Represented At Paper Trade Meet

The Pacific Coast was represented by two delegates at the annual fall meeting of the National Paper Trade Association, this year held in Chicago September 20-23. The lone coast representatives were Harold L. Zellerbach of the Zellerbach Paper Co. and Arthur W. Towne, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, both from San Francisco. Mr. Towne reports the meeting was interesting and well attended and says that for the first time there were exhibits of coarse paper items from various eastern mills.

Commercial Paper Busy in New Location

Marcus Alter has a fine, big sunny office in the very front of the big Jackson Street building newly occupied by the Commercial Paper Corporation, San Francisco, which he heads.

But Marcus is seldom in the fine, big, sunny office. Instead, he's got his nose right smack on the grindstone at a desk in the third room back.

He saves the front offices for state occasions and to entertain visitors. "That's my parlor," he says, "and this desk in the back room is my workshop."

The new headquarters of the Commercial Paper Corporation contain 40,000 square feet of floor space on its six floors, which is exactly half as much again as they had at their old location on Davis Street.

Mr. Alter thought his Davis Street place was crowded with stock and figured he'd have plenty of spare room in the new Jackson Street location. But already Jackson Street is jammed up with paper, on all of its six floors, even though they haven't been there six months.

Commercial has an office now in the Eastbay section of the San Francisco area. It is the Latham Square building in Oakland.

Mr. Alter is about the busiest person in

San Francisco, on his regular job, but he still takes time to write his very educational and interesting essays contained in "Paper-Graphs," which describes itself a "A corporation house organ in which we endeavor to give a few constructive suggestions . . . and incidentally call attention to our quality papers."

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Christie Visits Northwest Mills

M. A. Christie, superintendent of the General Paper Co., San Francisco, recently made a trip throughout the Pacific Northwest, visiting pulp and paper mills from as far east as the Inland Empire plant near Spokane, to the Grays Harbor mill on the coast.

Buskirk Visits Kalamazoo

C. A. Buskirk, San Francisco, Pacific Coast representative of the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Company, left for the mill via railroad on September 18 and was expected home early in October via a brand new automobile.



COMMERCIAL PAPER CORPORATION'S new location at 48 Jackson Street, San Francisco.

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Smith, Davidson & Wright Report Improved Earnings

Smith, Davidson & Wright, Van-couver wholesale paper house, reports that something has been earned on its first preference shares as a result of the gradual improvement of business dur-ing the last three or four years. From earnings in the first fiscal year

ended November 30, 1936, a dividend of ended November 30, 1930, a dividend of 2½ per cent was paid on October 1, last year. Since that time one per cent was paid January 1, 1937, and 1½ per cent April 1, 1937. Directors are hopeful that a further payment on the first of October will be possible.

As 2½ per cent has already been paid this year, a further payment October 1 this year, a further payment October is would indicate a better earnings exper-ience than last year. Net earnings for this year will not give a clear indication of the improvement in sales, however, as expenses have advanced somewhat this

First preferred dividends were paid in full from date of issue in April, 1930, to October 1, 1931, and a one per cent payment was made Dec. 31, 1931. The worst years of the depression constituted a difficult period for the firm but expenses were trimmed and when the recovrey began a steady improvement began to be felt. As at Nov. 30, 1936, preferred dividends were 31½ per cent in arrears. As there is no funded debt the \$229,530 outstanding in 7 per cent first cumulative preferred shares constitute a first charge on earnings. There is also outstanding \$300,000 in second prefer-red non-cumulative stock and 13,005 red non-cumulative stock and 13,005 ordinary shares, N. P. V. No dividends have been paid on second preferred or

Income on investments in recent years has been an important factor in enabling the company to show a surplus in its nual reports.

In the year ended Nov. 30, 1934, there was an operating deficit of \$849 after provision for bad debts and depreciation but income from investments permitted the company to show an addition of

the company to show all statements of \$10,157 to surplus.

The next year—12 months ended Nov. 30, 1935—there was net profits after bad debts and depreciation of \$3,086. Addition of \$11,948 income from investigation of \$11,948 income from the year to brought surplus for the year to \$15,034.

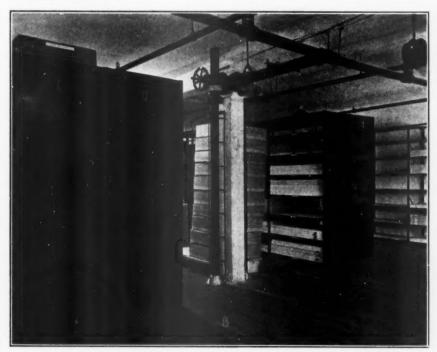
In the year Nov. 30, 1936, gross profits from operations at \$231,428 was \$854 short of meeting expenses plus write-offs for bad debts and depreciation but intor bad debts and depreciation put income from investments at \$11,649 permitted the company to show a surplus of \$10,296 after allowing \$498 for taxes. The 2½ per cent dividend on first preferred paid October 1, 1936, required \$4,754, leaving \$4,754 to add to capital surplus which at Nov. 30, 1936, stood at \$60.064 \$60,064.

\$60,064. Investments which provided this income consist of 17,188 shares in Westminster Paper Co., Ltd., \$10 par, at cost \$166,667; 147 shares, \$100 par in Pioneer Envelopes, Ltd., at cost \$14,700; 166 shares, \$100 par, Stanley Paper Co., Ltd., at cost \$16,525, a total investment outlay of \$197,892. Net working capital has shown steady improvement in recent years, climbing from \$190,967 as at Nov. 30, 1934, to \$200,169 at Nov. 30, 1935, and showing a further increase to \$221,943 in the

a further increase to \$221,943 in the wear ended Nov. 30, 1936. At latter date there was outstanding a bank loan of at \$197,892 and current assets at \$470,-



Offices and salesroom in the Commercial Paper Corporation's new building in San Francisco.



A section of Commercial Paper Corporation's new San Francisco warehouse showing the steel shelving for storage of paper stock.

\$55,000 and mortgages on real estate and buildings with accrued interest of \$38,631. Reserve for depreciation stood at \$36,163.

Fixed assets at \$297,200 comprised \$218,200 for real estate and buildings, \$77,065 for equipment and \$1,215 for trade marks and copyrights. Investments

123 with deferred charges of \$2,353 with deferred charges of \$2,353, brought total assets to \$967,566.

Current assets comprised \$352,894 in inventories; \$102,684 accounts receivable less reserve for bad debts; \$4,098 life insurance surrender value and \$10,444

Lazarus Gets Zellerbach 35-Year Pin

Ben Lazarus, manager of the shipping department at the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, was given a 35-year service pin in October.

pin in October.

George Holloway, head of the Zellerbach cutting department at San Francisco received a 30 year nin

cisco, received a 30-year pin. T. J. Finerty of the San Francisco office wrapping paper department, received a 25-year pin.

Margaret Morris Is Married

Miss Margaret Morris, credit manager for the Zellerbach Paper Co., Spokane, was married recently and has gone to live in San Francisco. Her place was taken by R. H. Briscoe, who returned from Oakland to the Spokane Zellerbach office.

Collins of General Married Recently

J. F. Collins, credit manager of the General Paper Co., San Francisco, was married recently to Miss Dorothy Lauder, San Francisco, and the newlyweds are making their home in the Sunset district of that city.

Sidney Lee In East

Sidney Lee of the headquarters staff of the Zellerbach Paper Co., San Francisco, and Mrs. Lee, spent this fall on a combined business and pleasure trip to the east, going via the Canadian Rockies.

REDDY KILOWATT

Your Electrical Servant, Says:



"The longer I work,
The lower my rate;
So call me early
And keep me late."

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

"To Best Serve the Public Interest"

Badger Paper Moves

The Badger Paper Co., paper jobbers located at 645 South San Pedro street, Los Angeles, will move into new quarters after the first of the year at 8660 Atlantic Blvd, Huntington Park, California, according to Sid Calof, head of the firm. The new building will be primarily a warehouse with offices in the front. It will provide 15,000 square feet of floor space and will represent a cost of \$20,000. The company deals in wrapping paper.

Maxwells East

Dave Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell went east in September on a combined business and pleasure trip. Dave is Pacific Coast representative and treasurer of The Tissue Company of Saugertis, N. Y. His office is in San Francisco.

Victor Hecht Attends Chicago Meeting

Victor Hecht, president of the Pacific States Paper Trades Association, attended the fall meeting at Chicago of the National Paper Trades Association and returned to the coast via Los Angeles spending several days in that city late in September, before returning to his home in San Francisco.

Pulp and Paper In Chile

Production of paper and paper products has made notable progress in Chile during recent years. Prior to 1931 over 70 per cent of the paper requirements were imported; today the industry produces news print, writing and wrapping papers, paperboards, strawboards, and products thereof. While the quality of the domestic product is not equal to the imported article, it is being improved rapidly and the eventual elimination of all foreign papers except in specialized products is to be expected. The output of writing, printing, and wrapping paper amounted to 19,232 metric tons in 1935. Imports during the same year amounted to 13,993 tons, an increase of 82 per cent over 1933, but a decrease of 52 per cent compared with 1929.

The largest mill in Chile is at Puento Alto. The company operating this mill was first established about 1890 but was reorganized in 1920. It has facilities for manufacturing both mechanical and chemical pulp and operates 3 paper-making plants. One of the latter is operated by hydro-electricity and the others by steam turbines. Because of the excessive cost of importing raw materials the company has undertaken the erection of a modern chemical pulp plant which will utilize native wheat and barley straw and which will produce about 20 tons of chemical pulp daily. The wood pulp mill consumes about 40 cubic meters of wood oer day and produces 15 tons of pulp. The present productive capacity of the plant is about 500 tons of wrapping paer, 350 tons each of writing and printing paper, and 300 tons of other papers per day. Included under the latter are toilet paper, greaseproof paper, paper-board, blotting apers, etc. Principal im-

SUPERINTENDENT OR ASSIST.

ANT SUPERINTENDENT — 30 years
experience kraft, sulphite and specially
papers, greaseproof and glassine, Impring.
Fourdrinier and Yankee machines, Expert colorman. Address reply Box 16,
care Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, 71
Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

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ports into Chile are kraft pulp, bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp, and rosin. Salt, lime and soda are available within the country.

The outlook in Chile for continued oroduction rather than importation of paper is favorable. Cheap labor and high duties, together with the depreciation of the Chilean peso, have been powerful factors in developing paper, as well as other industries. During the pass year the advance in strength in labor union and other workers organizations are not likely to increase costs beyond the possibility of continuing production on a fairly high level. Imports of paper continue in the case of highly specialized varieties such as carbon paper, paper for cigarettes, and many varieties of products required in the specialized industries.

Mention has already been made of the necessity of importing pulp into Chile, Imports in this line vary between 7,000 and 12,000 tons annually. During 1935 receipts totaled 12,150 metric tons, of which Sweden supplied 11,038 tons. In this connection it might be stated that statistics for pulp include imports for the manufacture of cellulosic products as well as paper. (Consul General Edward A. Dow, Santiago).

PULP BLEACHING COMPANY

ORANGE NEW JERSEY

CELLULOSE PURIFICATION

British Standard Sizes for Paper

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With the cooperation of representatives from several Colonial government departments and from 44 scientific and industrial organizations, a committee under the authority of the General Council of the British Standards Institution has issued a list of British standard sizes for paper affecting writings, printings, wrappings, casings and trimmed boards.

The list is based upon a previous one which was prepared and given a wide circulation for a trial period of one year. As a result of comments based on this earlier circulation, the Committee ruled out any proposal which included more than one size for one name, as being contrary to the interests of

The present issue, according to the foreword, "covers the sizes used in this country and the overseas Dominions, with the exception of India." With regard to Canada, it is noted, however, that there is a leaning in that Dominion towards the sizes common in the United States. Since the sizes used in India differ somewhat from those more common in the United Kingdom and certain of the Dominions, the Indian authorities have been invited to consider the matter further, and the hope is expressed that within 2 years agreement may be obtained to the recognition of the list as a British Empire standard. In the meantime it is recommended that Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, should issue the list as their own local standard during these two years.

A report on "British Standard Sizes for Paper" has been published by the British Standard Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1. It is priced at 2 shillings net, or post free 2s. 2d. (Assistant Commercial Attache James Somerville, London).

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULA-TION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, published monthly at Seattle, Washington, for October 1, 1937.

State of Washington, County of King, -ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Miller Freeman, Jr., who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the secretary of the Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, and that the following is, to the beat of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher. Miller Freeman, 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. Editor, Harlan Scott, 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash. Business manager, Lawrence K. Smith, 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

2. That the owner is:

Consolidated Publishing Co., 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

(Stockholders) Miller Freeman, Kemper Freeman, Wm. B. Freeman, Miller Freeman, Jr., L. K. Smith, W. E. Crosby, Geo. W. Cain, all of 71 Columbia St., Seattle, Wash.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mort-gages, or other securities are: None.

gages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security hoiders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds other securities than as so stated by him.

MILLER FREEMAN, JR., Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1937.
WINIFRED J. HENRY.

(My Commission expires September 16, 1941).



NON-USERS ARE THE LOSERS"

TENAX FELT

FINISH AND SPEED

FUTURE TRENDS

The future performance of TENAX FELTS will be as in the past, "Excellent." We predict this steadfastly and confidently, based on records of long standing.

These records were made in the hard bitter mill of experience.

If you have not experienced the satisfaction to be derived from **TENAX FELTS**, decide to do so at once, and get in touch with us.

"Non-Users Are the Losers"

LOCKPORT FELT COMPANY

NEWFANE, N. Y.

Pacific Coast Representative: ALAN C. DUNHAM, Portland, Ore.

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APPLETON WIRE WORKS INC., APPLETON, WIS